G. R. S. [X-5]

Previous references

1901-02
Rz.
(Murray)

File No 26

Serial Nos.

Later references

Sec 1.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos

Part B for

SUBJECT.

Raising orders in the matter of missing jewels in the Gundlepi Taluk Treasury belonging to the Sri Hiranvard Gopalaswami Temple, Gundlepet.

WD 3293—(I Jr)—20,000 11 6 20

MUZRAI DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE NOTE.

SUBJECT:— In re the missing pearls &c of a pearl necklace belonging to the Sri Hiranvad Gopalaswami temple, Gundlepet Taluk.

LAST REFERENCE.

Letter No. 262 dated 13th March 1902 from the Deputy Commissioner Mysore District.

DC's no. 98 dy 7. 11 01.

On the 7th November 1901 the Dy Commr. of Mysore reported that 6 rubies, 2 emeralds and 2 Padakas of a Pearl necklace (ಸರ್ವತೋಭದ್ರ) belonging to the Sri Hiranvad Gopalaswami temple (deposited in the Gundlepet Taluk Treasury) were missing and that its pearls appeared to be false ones. It was also stated that the Taluk Sheristedar had kept it

private box alone with the
usual property in the Treasury.
The Govt in their Pro: No. 780
Mun 729-93
dated 23rd November 1901, remarked
that this was very unsatisfactory,
and observed that the fact
that the jewels placed in the
Taluk Treasury for safe
custody were found missing,
pointed at once to dishonesty
on the part of the Officers and
Officials who had to do with
the Treasury. They directed
a thorough and sifting
enquiry to be made by the
Special Sub Division Officer
in Charge of the Gundlupet Taluk.

The Dy Commissioner now
reports that Mr. Mohomed Jaffer,
Assistant Superintendent
of Police was deputed to
enquire into the matter of
missing pearls &c, and
has forwarded the entire

File

{ D.C's letter no. 262
dy 13th March 02

File of correspondence relating to the enquiry together with Mr. Mohomed Jaffer's memo on the subject.

Kam: dy 11.12.01.

From the papers received with the above it is observed that the facts of the case are as follow:—

Tours report dtd. No. 18 dy 13th Oct. 01

Amildar Gopala Krishniengar, took charge of the Gudalpet Taluk on the 25th Oct. 1901 and on the 30th idem he examined the jewels &c belonging to the Murgai Institution in the Taluk, before assuming their charge. According to the list* maintained, the undermentioned jewels belonging to the Sri Kumara Gopalaswami Temple,

* No 36-

was to be forthcoming :—

" ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಎಸಳ್ ಮುತ್ತಿನ ಕೆತ್ತಿ
ನಕ್ಷೆ ಕಳ್ಳ ಮಣಿಸ್ಸು ಎಂಬ ತೆರಂ
ಅಡಿಸ್ಸೆ ಕದಕೆ ನಕ್ಷೆ - ತೆರಂ
ಅಡಿಕೆ ಕೆದಕೆ ಮಡಿಚಿಲ್ ಕೆಂಪು ಬಣ್ಣ,
ಕೆಡಿಕೆ ಎಂ ಎಂಬಂತಾಗುತ್ತಂ
ನಕ್ಷೆ ಭೂಷಾದ ಕೆಂಪಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಡಿಕ್ಕಿರ
ಕೆಕ್ಕೆ ಪಟ್ಟ - ತೆರಂಕೆ ವೀಡು "

But, on examination, the Amildar found the under-mentioned parts of the necklace in question, missing :—

" ೭ಕೆಂಪು ಬಂಗಿರಗಳು, ೭ ಅಡಿಕೆ
ಕೆಂಪು ಗಳು, ೭ ಮಿಡಿಕೆಗಳು, ಕಲ್ಲು
ಮಣಿಸ್ಸು ಗಳು 103, ಕೆಂಪು ಗಳು
6, ಕೆಡಿಕೆಗಳು 2 "

It was also found that two strings (ಸರ) of false pearls, fastened together in a thread of gold similar in quality to that ~~from~~ with which the other garlands of the real pearl necklace were fastened, were lying loose in the jewel box

He, the Sheristedar then asked whether the loose two strings corresponded with the 5 strings, and on Virumala char and Subbanna replying in the affirmative, he took charge. Virumala char however is said to have remarked at the time that he was not a good examiner of pearls & that he was then without his Spectacles. He also said that two Padakas were missing, but this the Sheristedar denies having heard, which Subbanna Sreenivasiengar and Gundappa support. The jewel was put in to the box then sealed and was not opened till Jan

No. 2.

Nos. 3, 5 & 6.

41 Srinivasa Jois and the
Sheristedar himself, sat
down to take charge of
the Nuzrai Jewels as directed
by Amildar Guru Rao,
that Subbanna took every
jewel from the box as
per list and that the others
used to show it to him
as he sat in his chair and
~~took~~ put it back into the box,
the Parpatteyar & the Archak
being satisfied that it
was all right. When
the necklace in question
was taken out, Srinivalachar
(Parpatteyar) said that there
were 5 strings instead of
7 and that two strings
were lying loose & was
surprised how the two strings
had been loosened from
the seven stringed necklace. He

He, the Sheristedar then asked whether the loose two strings corresponded with the 5 strings, and on Irumala char and Subbanna replying in the affirmative, he took charge. Irumala char however is said to have remarked at the time that he was not a good examiner of pearls & that he was then without his spectacles. He also said that two Padakas were missing, but this the Sheristedar denies having heard, which Subbanna Sreenivasiengar and Gundappa support ~~affirm~~. The jewel was put into the box then sealed and was not opened till Aug. 5th.

No. 2.

Nos: 3, 5 & 6.

Vashnavgar opened it- for
Exam^{n} to assume charge-
Before the Sheristedar took
charge from Amt. Govn Rao,
the necklace along with
other jewels had been taken
on the occasion of the car
festival of the Sri Kumaral-
Gopalaswami on the 22nd
March 1900. These jewels
were taken by Trimalachar
and Shanbhogue Ramanna
(since deceased) and when
they were returned, the then
Sheristedar Mohomed Khan
ordered " ಶ್ರೀ, ಶ್ರೀ, ಶ್ರೀ- ಶಂಕಿಸಿದ್ದ
ನಿಂದು ಅಲಂಕಾರ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು
ಇವತ್ತು ಇಸ್ಕೊಂಡು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಇವತ್ತೇ ತಾವು
ತಿರಿಗಿ ಇಸ್ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು " on the 30th March 1900. Exhibit A.
and lower down the list the
Sheristedar has written " The
above articles are received and
Kept- in big box as usual " &
has initialled it- on the 30th March 1900

(5)

On the 16th March 1901 for the Car festival of the Sri Himavat Gopala Swami, the necklace in question was not taken out of the Treasury box for adorning the Swami Srimvalachar said that on account of the Plague there were not many pilgrims & the valuable necklace was unnecessary. So that the necklace was in the box in the interregnum between the 30th March 1900 & the 16th Oct. 1901, when Sheristedar Nanjundayya was in charge of the Treasury.

For the Car festival of the temple in 1900, about the beginning of March

of that year Amildar
Guru Rao took the Silver
articles & other Valuable
jewels of the temples to
his house for getting them
cleaned and repaired, along
with certain jewels of
his own which he was
getting prepared at the time
These jewels are said to
have remained in his house
for about a week. This
fact is borne out by the
depositions of Agent
Ramakrishnappa, Vathe
Parthasarathy Trivumalachari
Goldsmith Sreecantachari
Goldsmith Mallia
& Nagiah bronze Smith
of the place. Agasale Sreecantachari
& Agent Ramakrishnappa
also state that the Amil.
Guru Rao Collected a contribution
of two sovereigns to be added on

Nos, 13-2-7-18
and 8

on to the gold string of the Necklace which had deteriorated, that the gold was melted along with the Sovereign and drawn into wires and the pearls &c of the necklace fastened to the new gold string. The jewels were received back in the Taluk Treasury on the 17th March 1900. On account of the Plague in the town the old Taluk Cutcherry was removed to the newly constructed one, when Asst. Govn. Rao was at the new building, the Sheristedar Nanjundaya & other Taluk Officers

removed the records, furniture
& Treasury from the old
building. The big door
of the new building having
then been locked, the big
box (containing Murpai
Jewels) in the old building
could not be brought in,
& the Amildar then desired
the Contents thereof (including
the small box containing
the Jewels wh: had been also
locked) being removed &
Kept in the Treasury room
This is said to have been
done in the presence of all
the Officials of the Taluk
& the Sepoy Guard - The
small box in question
was kept in the Treasury room

for a fortnight or 20 days
until the big door of
the new Cutcherry had been
opened by the P.W.D authorities
when the big box was
also removed thither &
the small box containing
the jewels kept in the big
box sealed. And
as to the Sheristedar Narajan
Dayya having kept his
private box in the big
box in the Treasury, it
is stated that when
plague was raging in
Gundlepet, the Sheristedar
had camped out in a shed
where also there was some
theft & then with the
permission of Asst Govt
Rao in writing on it

application thereinstedan,
You may do so if the Rules
permit", he had kept-
the contents of
his private box, which
however were thoroughly
examined by Amt Gopala
Krishniengar and nothing
doubtful appeared.

no 38.

Subbanna who took
charge of the duties of Shroff
of the Taluk Treasury states
that he did not do any
thing wrong work and that
he had nothing whatever
to do with the jewels &c
of the temples deposited in
the Treasury; but one
Umar Khan, Kotwal
states that Subbanna
was Amt Guru Rao's confident
& was inimically disposed
towards

no 3

no 28

towards Sheristedar Mohomed Khan, that Swami Rao used to entrust Subbamma with the Key of the Jewel box & that he used to remove, bring & replace the jewels in the big box. Subbamma who was absent at Nanjan-gud on leave appears to have come to Gundlepet as soon as the mystery of the missing pearls of the necklace leaked out and seems to have told Archak Srinivasiengar that he heard the news at Nanjangud -

From the answers to the interrogatories put by the Dy Commr, Mysore

Amildar Gurumurthy Rao in
answer says that he
examined the jewels &c
in the presence of the Sheristedar
Mohomed Khan as soon
as he took charge of the
Gundlepet Taluk & found
the jewels correct as per
list, that the Keys of the
box used to be either with
him or the Sheristedar &
that it was not in the
possession of any others,
that till he handed over
charge everything was all right
that he did not remove
the jewels to his house
that he remembers having
ordered the repairs of the jewels
that when he handed over

No X Exhibit

Charge, the jewels were all right & is not aware of the missing pearls &c, that he at no time entrusted the Keys of the boxes to Shroff Subbanna & that he never asked Subbanna to remove and replace the jewels, that when the Parpattegar desired the repairs of the jewels he ordered it to be executed in the house of one Rama Krishnaiya Agent of some Bank in which also he, Aswr resided, that he never took the Nizam jewels to his house, that there used to be disputes between Subbanna & Sher Mohomed Khan

In re the private [illegible]

of Sh. Narayandassa
depositing ~~[illegible]~~ in
the Fr/box, Guru Rao Asst
~~[illegible]~~ in his no. 216 of 14.11.07 (Back portion of no. 39)
stated that he never
authorized the Sh. to do
so and that there is no reason
to give such orders —

Sh. Mohomed Khan Exhibit Z
in answer to the interrogatories put by the Dy Court
states that the key of the
box was always with the Asst.
& never with him except-
on only one occasion, that
the Asst. used to give & take
the jewels thro' Sheroff
Subbanna, that Asst Guru Rao
used & now & then to give the
key of the small box to Subbanna
& get the jewels & replace them
in the box, that he & Subbanna
were not in good terms wh: has
been recorded, & that as the Asst

Anildar was in sole charge of the jewel box he is ~~is~~ not aware how the pearls ~~of~~ are missing

Mr Mohomed Jaffer in his memo says that it was impossible to trace out exactly how when & by whom the necklace in question had been tampered with. He suspects the conduct of Tirumalachar (Parpathya because, he having returned the jewel on the 30th March 1900, refused to take it along with others for the car festival of the succeeding year

He deceived Sheristedar
Narjuniasa during the
exam^n of the jewels
by saying that the necklace
was all right— But
Md. Jaffer also thinks
that Subbanna had a
hand in the affair as he
was the confidant of
Aur^z Gown Row and inimical
towards the Sh^t. Md. Khan
and if in fact he
was entrusted with the
Key of the box by the Aur^z
is true. As the Conference
with of the jewel might required
2 or 3 days, he thinks that
it could have been done
on C^o. Subbanna & Trimalachar

And, as he did not examine Amildar Guru Rao and Sheristedar Mohomed Khan, he has no opinion to give either for or against them.

The Dy Comm^r of Mysore, in submitting the entire records connected with the enquiry has, in his letter No. 262 of the 12th March 1902 dealt with the case in detail. He says that the two Ladies made up of false pearls which have been substituted for the real pearls of the necklace bear marks of having been forcibly detached

or torn from the necklace.
He has seen the necklace
& is of opinion that
the present market value
of the pearls may fairly
be taken to be Rs 5 each
and of the Padakas Rs 12/-
each & the loss sustained
therefore is Rs 105 × 5 = Rs 525
plus Rs 24 - Value of two
Padakas or in all Rs 549.
[The 6 rubies and 2 emeralds
which are also missing have
not been valued]

The Dy Comm.r agrees
with Mr. Mohomed Jaffer
that there is no sufficient
evidence to render any
official accountable in
a judicial trial for the loss
sustained -

In regard to the question as to who is accountable for the loss, the Dy Commr. is of opinion that Parpa Hegar Sivanalachar being an old man is morally incapable of ~~the~~ tampering with the jewel, nor had he sufficient opportunity to do so even if he was so inclined. He says that the facts connected with repairs are very unsatisfactory if not highly suspicious. The Asst. on his own responsibility undertook to have the necklace repaired and went out of his way in collecting by subscriptions gold required for the repair

He says that Asst. Guru Rao
just after his transfer
and before leaving the
station, made a valuable
present to the temple
in the shape of a Peetambara
in discharge of a vow.
Having regard to this fact
and to his position in life,
the Dy Commr does not believe
that the Asst was a party
to the tampering with the jewel
He does not at the same
time acquit him of blame
in that he had unauthorizedly
taken out the necklace
& had it in his house
for nearly a week. The Dy
Commr therefore recommends
that Asst Guru Rao be directed
to make good the loss sustained
Viz, Rs 529—

As regards Sheristedar Nanjundayya, the Dy Commr. blames him for the most perfunctory manner in which he conducted the examination of the jewels when he took charge. He is of opinion that the Sheristedar is unfit to continue in Service & recommends his immediate retirement on pension as he has completed 56 years of age

As regards Shri H Subbanna, the Dy Commr. thinks it unsafe to continue him as Sheristedar He says the Sheristedar

will be dealt with as
suitable

Submitted to the Dewan
& for orders. HH
7/10/02

RS Mysore
8/10/02
6498

Except the unexplained
omission to surrender
of having taken them
jewels which those for
whom claiming them which
however he does not
admit I do not see how
he can be held accountable
for the ensuing hearty
It is not denied that on one
~~occasion~~ occasion long subsequently after
this event the said jewels
were taken out, and brought
back after use in the temple-
If on ~~another~~ this occasion
any defect ~~here~~ was discovered
it is unreasonable to connect
this loss with a previous event
and hold the Amildar (surrendar)
liable for it—

The fault selected in the
enquiry which it must be
remarked was unnecessarily
protracted, do not enable one
to say with certainty when

and how the loss occurred -
But there is no entry about the
serious & gross carelessness on the
part of Nagendra Nath Shaw, who
who received the charge of the Jewel
from Amedeo Guardabassi on the
eve of his leaving. The failure or neglect
He unnecessarily delayed the
examination and when actually
conducting it he was most perfunctory
-ory and incapable - He was not
able to see the Jewel himself - He
did not handle it. He did not
even take the trouble of seeing that
everything was as it was, represented
to be by Amedeo Guardabassi and
Bankbehari Sukul both
of whom do not appear to be
trustworthy or beyond reproach.
But the fact remains that the
Jewel was confirmed in the Custody
of Nagendra Nath till it was
restored again by Amedeo Guardabassi
Until 1929. There is no suggestion
that the Jewel had been taken out
of the [illegible] There are [illegible] also to prove
the transfer of the charge it is said
that on account of the difficulty to
remove the big box the small wooden
box had been kept alone by
itself in the Treasury room - The main
point there is this :- There is no
clear information as to when the
Jewel was confirmed with Nagendra
received charge of it. Nath was

dewan and when he handed it back to Sheedar & Shalakrishna Iyer the defect was found out and from the jewel had been abstracted gold beads and other articles worth 549 Rs. There can be no question as to the liability of Narayandoss to account for the loss and this is the least punishment that he can be subjected to. It is said he is old and ineffficient & if so he is a man who ought to be retired — and on this ground I would have the views of the 1st Councillor Mudaliar & Subbaraya who have constantly handling these jewels and who have not chosen to give or obtain information regarding the true origin of this case must be discussed —

Better care must be taken of the Amrapuri jewels and when Hatt comes other officers must relieve them; they must invariably inspect & the valuable brooches of the Peacocks —

The value of the present loss will be recovered from Sheshadri Narayandoss.

(Illegible)

20.X.02

Rec'd 22/10/02 KR

(15)

Subd to the Dewan

A draft Order as directed by the Dewan is submitted for approval.

May this draft be first vetted and then the papers subd to the 1st Councillor for disposal of the question of refusing the Shanistadar of the Guardship Salute on supernumeratary pension?

24/10/02

6825
12225.+.02

8070

26.+.02

27/10/02

Subd to the 1st Councillor as per Dewan's orders above

31/10/02

R.d 3/11/02
609

See typewritten memo

8/11/1902

I believe the file was intended to be transferred to the Rev. Dept for further disposal.

The 1st Councillor has however recorded his views.

Letter

FROM

To

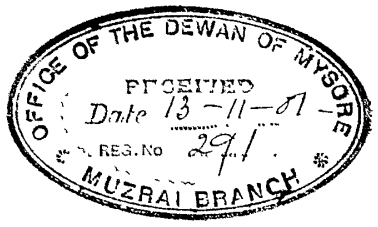
Dated

Despatched

Received

General No.
No.

Enclosure No. /



3/11/07

To the Dewan
Submitted for orders

This is very unsatisfactory.
That ~~Rs~~ jewels placed
in the Taluk Treasury for
safe custody are found
missing [illegible] at once
to dishonesty on the officers
and officials who had to do
with the Treasury. A thorough
and searching enquiry has to be
made, and this the Special
Sub Dewan Officer in charge
of the Gundulpet Taluk may
be asked to conduct. KR
16/11/07

2537
Yes
Enquiry
22/11/07
Issue orders immediately KR
23/11/07

Drafted
23/11/07
MV

[illegible] matter has been asked to [illegible] the inquiry and submit his report.

3. The Complaint that the Late Sheriff had left his accounts very much in arrear, [illegible] in the Treasury will also be inquired into, and the result reported if necessary.

[illegible]

18

(2) 1

Signed A. Lyopaladhisthisingha

Attested ...

[illegible]

(2)

Mutpan.

Read:—

Letter no. 98 dy 7th November 1901, from the Dy Commr., Ellapore District, reporting that 6 rubies, 2 emeralds and 2 Padakkas of a real Pearl necklace (ಜಡೆಜ ಹರಡಿ) belonging to the Sri Kirana Gopalaswamy Temple which had been deposited in the Taluk Treasury, are missing, that the pearls appear to be false ones, that the Taluk Sheristedar had kept his private box along with the Mutpan property in the Treasury and

the whole matter would
be enquired into and
the result Communicated
to Govt

Order thereon No. 730 Dy 23rd Novr 1901.
Munz 729-93

This is very unsatisfactory.

That the jewels placed
in the Taluk Treasury
for safe custody are found
missing points at once
to dishonesty on the part
of the Officers and Officials
who had to do with the
Treasury. A thorough
and sifting enquiry
has to be made, and this
the Special Sub Division

Officer in charge of the Gundlepet-Talak should be asked to conduct — It is not understood why there has been such a delay in the enquiry. ~~Reported by the Dy Comm~~ This matter should also be reported ~~upon to Govt~~ at a very early date

(Dewan's order) 23/11/14

Dr Secretary
Imp - Departt

Rs

To The Deputy Commr Mysore Dt

(3)

~~189~~

From

The ~~Mysrai~~ Secretary to the Govt
~~Dewan~~ of Mysore.

To

The Dy. Commissioner
~~Shimoga~~ Mysore District

Dated 22nd January 1902

Despatched 23rd

Received

Enclosures No.

General No 1091

~~M. No.~~ mur F 29.93

Govt. Pro

~~This Office~~ No. 730 dated mur F 29-93
23rd Nov ~~18~~ 1901,
Calling for an urgent report in the matter of the missing temple jewels in ~~Mysore~~ the Gundlepet Sales Treasury

and ~~subsequent reminder marginally noted~~

Has the honor to draw attention to the above and to request ~~an~~ the favor of a very early reply

"By Order"

22/1/02

~~Dy.~~ Asst. Secretary.

Dft

As mur. Dept

(4)

1902

FROM A. Ramanujayyar Esqr
Offg Deputy Commissioner
Mysore District

To L. Anantasami Row Esqr B.A.
Deputy Secretary to the Govt of Mysore
Mysore Dept

Dated 28th
Despatched 29th January 1902

Received

General No. 197
No.

Enclosure No.

H.H. THE DEWAN OF MYSORE
Date 31-1-02
REG. No 485
MUZRAI BRANCH

31/1/02

Submitted for orders

RS

Write d.o to the Dy Com[r] of Tumkur to expedite the Amildar's explanation & to send it to the D[y] Com[r] of Mysore —

18/2/02

GA

Sir,

Adverting to Government Proceedings No. 730 - M.T. 29-93 dated the 23rd November 1901, and subsequent reminder No. 1991 - M.T. 29.93 dated the 22nd Instant, calling for a report in the matter of the missing temple jewels in the Gundlupet Taluk Treasury, I have the honor to state that the local enquiry on the subject has been completed but a report to Government could not be submitted at once as information on certain points had to be obtained from the Gurukas the last

Amildar of the Gundlupet Taluk, and Mahomed Khan the late Sheristedar, both of whom have since been tra to the Tumkur and Kadur Districts respectively. I have accordingly forwarded two sets of interrogatories one for the Amildar and the other for the Sheristedar, through the Deputy Commissioners of those Districts, and on receipt of their replies, a complete report will be submitted to Gr

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient S

for Deputy Commissioner
Mysore District

(5) D.O.

To Cert. [illegible]

B. G. Krishnamiyar Esqre
Deputy Commr
Tumkur

My dear Sir,

The Dy Commr of the Mysore District has written to this Office ~~to-day~~ that he has forwarded to you a set of interrogatories to be answered ~~for service~~ ~~by~~ by Mr Guru Rao, Shirsildar of the Kunigal Taluk, in connection with the enquiry now proceeding in the Mysore Dt ~~before him~~ in the matter of the disappearance ~~the pressing~~ ~~of Some of the valuable~~ of certain jewels belonging to the Sri Niranjan Gopalaswami temple which were deposited in the Gundlupet Taluk Treasury. As Mr Guru Rao was till recently ~~then~~ in charge of the Gundlupet Taluk, his explanation in the matter is ~~also~~ necessary

therefore request you will kindly obtain Mr. Guru Rao's answers to the interrogatories in question and send them on to the Dy Comr of Mysore ~~as early as possible~~ at a very early date, and oblige.

Yours sincerely

21/2/02

Send copy of this to the Registrar, Mysore & ask him to send a full and clear report on the case together with the complete record of the enquiry

28/2/02

(6)

Bangalore 27 February 1902

My dear Sir.

The interrogatories in regard to the disappearance of certain jewels of Sir Bernard Coleman were sent in the Criminal Intelligence Office, were answered by Mr Evans C.S. were sent to Calcutta, Bombay and returned to the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore with a letter No 1207 dated 21 inst.

He writes that Mr Evans was also asked to send Mr Grant in connection with the unsolved crimes. Criminal cases, this was done in the case.

Yours sincerely

Transcribed [illegible]

(7)

MUZRAI

1901

From

To The Dy Commr Mysore District

Dated 6th March 1902

Despatched 7th

Received

General No. 1373

Muzrai F. No. 29—93

Enclosure No. one.

His letter no 197 of 28th January 1902, reporting in the matter of the missing temple jewels in the Gundlepet Taluk Treasury

With reference to the above, has the honor to forward herewith a copy of the DO of 27th Jan 1902 from Mr R.S. Hoare Esquire, Dy Commr &c.

MGCPB—11-1-1901—1500

stating that the interrogatories
in respect of the missing
jewels were answered
by Guru Rao now Amildar
of the Kunigal Taluk
and returned to the Dy
Commr Mysore, and
to request that a full
and clear report on the
case together with the
complete records of the
Enquiry, may be submitted
to Govt for orders at a
early date

By order

5/3/07

Dy Secretary
Revy Dept

Rs

(8)

1902 031
~~189~~ 17-3-02

FROM H Ramachandra Iyengar Esqr
offg Deputy Commissioner
Mysore District.

To L Anantasami Rao Esqr BA
Deputy Secretary to the Govt of
Mysore. Revenue Deptt.

Dated 13th } March 1902.
Despatched 14th }

Received

General No. 262 R. 1791
No.

Enclosure No. 4

Recd.
17.3.02
K. Chan
Please put up
our papers
W.

Subject

The R.D. clerk will
prepare a complete note
of the Proc correspondence
from the beginning and
submit before the end of
this week
8.7.02

Subject
W 12/7/02

Sir,

With reference to the Proceedings of Government No. 730- dated the 23rd November 1901 and your docket No. 1373/29-93 dated 6th March 1902, I have the honor to forward herewith a memo, submitted by Mr. Mahomed Jaffer, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who had been deputed to inquire into the matter of the missing pearls &c of a pearl necklace belonging to the Sri Ananda Gopala Swami temple in the Gundlupett Taluk - together with the original record of the inquiry, and the explanations since obtained from Annadas Iyengar Rao and Sheristedar Mahomed

khan through the respective Deputy Commissioners of Tumkur and Chickmagalur.

(2) From the record of the inquiry it will be seen that the pearl necklace consisted of 318 pearls - in 7 ladis, and 7 Padakas set with rubies and emeralds; that 3 of the ladis are intact, that two full ladis and 2 half ladis consisting of 105 pearls and 2 Padakas are missing, that two ladis made up of false pearls have been substituted for the lats and that these 2 ladis bear marks of having been forcibly detached or torn from the necklace.

(3) I have seen the necklace, and am of opinion that the present market Value of the pearls may fairly be taken to be Rs. 5/- Each, and of the Padakas Rs. 12/- each. The loss sustained therefore, is (105 × 5 =) Rs. 525 plus Rs. 24 (Value of 2 Padakas or in all Rs. 549.

(4) I have gone over the record of the inquiry, and, for reasons which shall be presently given, I agree with Mr. Mahomed Jaffer that there is no sufficient evidence to render any official accountable - in a judicial trial - for the loss sustained.

The question then for consideration is who is accountable for the loss, viewing the matter as a case of simple bailment. There is no doubt that the necklace was all right when in march 1900 it was given out, or taken out, for repairs by Amildar Guru Rao, on his own responsibility. (See Exhibits C and D). The note made by Mr. Gurunkar on Ex C shews that the jewel, along with others was repaired and returned to the Treasury on the 17th Idem. On the 22nd of the same month the necklace was given out to Parpattegar

Tirumalachar for use in the temple, and he in his turn made it over to the temple Shanbhogue Ramanna (since deceased) on the 24th. See Exhibit A The jewel along with others was returned to the Treasury on the 30th Idem, and the note made on Exhibit 'A' by Sheristedar Mahomed Khan shews that the articles as per list 'A' were received back at the Treasury. Subsequent to the 30th of March, the necklace does not appear to have ever been removed from the Treasury. It follows therefore that the necklace must have been tampered with either when taken out for repairs, or when given out to Parpathegar Theroomalachar and by him to Shanbhogue Ramanna (deceased) for use in the temple. Ramanna being dead his evidence is not forthcoming. Theroomalachar is an old man, and is, in my opinion, morally incapable of tampering with the jewel. Nor could he or the deceased Shanbhogue have had sufficient opportunity to do so even if they were so inclined. It seems to me, therefore, highly improbable that the jewel was tampered with when given out to them for use in the temple.

(6) The facts connected with the repairs, however are very unsatisfactory, if not highly suspicious. He Sinnaiah on his own responsibility undertook to have the necklace repaired, and went out of his way in procuring by subscriptions gold required for the repair,

He failed to report the matter to this office
The lists C and D in book no. 35 purport to show
that the jewels (including the pearl necklace)
which needed repairs had been entrusted to
Bank agent Ramakrishniya and Paripattegar
Theroomalachar, but both of them deny having
taken charge of the jewels. They say that the
Amildar Jyana Rao himself got the repairs
executed in a Khôlie near his bathroom, but
he denies having had charge of the jewels
when under repairs, although he reluctantly
admits that the repairs were executed in the
house he occupied. According to the evidence
on this point the repairs took nearly a week to
complete, and the Amildar could not have
been present throughout the execution of the
repairs, and so he must have left the super-
vision to somebody else - the evidence points
to Shroff Subbanna as the person, whom,
the Amildar used to trust even with the keys of
the Murzai box; and having regard to the con-
duct (both antecedent and subsequent as noted
by the Assistant Superintendent in his memo)
of this Subbanna, I suspect that he had a
hand in the matter of tampering with the necklace
The fact that the gold wire with which the false
pearls are strung together is precisely of the same

quality as that with which the good pearls are strung gives rise to a strong suspicion that the goldsmith and Subbanna must have colluded together.

(7) After the repairs had been completed and the necklace returned to the Treasury, I do not believe that it was ever examined and checked with reference to the details as to the number of ladis, pearls, padakas &c. Nor was it possible to detect at a glance the substitution of false pearls which bear a close resemblance to the genuine pearls in the necklace. It is no wonder, therefore that the substitution of false pearls escaped detection when the jewel was returned to the Treasury not only after repairs, but on the 30th of March 1900.

(8) After the 30th of March 1900, the first time the box containing temple jewels was opened was on the 16th October 1901 when Sheristedar Nanjunda took charge in consequence of Shanbadar Gurumurthy's transfer to Kunigal. From Gurumurthy's explanation it is clear that he did not formally hand over charge of the jewels to Nanjunda. The latter was comparatively new to the Taluk and had very little to do with the jewels. After the days work was over in lamp light he went through the formality of taking charge of the jewels in the absence

of Gurunao without closely examining or checking them in reference to the original list, although he had Parpathy or Dirumalachar and certain others to assist him, for neither he nor they least suspected that there was anything wrong.

7. As to when the two ladis of false pearls were detached there is no evidence. The circumstances give rise to a suspicion that it must have been done by the Shroff who had access to the box when it was kept in the Treasure room detached from the big box in the course of removal from the old to the new Taluk Kacheri

The account-book no. 36 shews that just after his transfer, and before leaving the station, Amildar Gurunao made a Valuable present to the temple in the shape of a Swarn in discharge of a vow. - Having regard to this fact, and to his position in life, I cannot bring myself to believe that he was a party to the tampering with the jewel. I cannot at the same time acquit him of blame in that he had unauthorizedly taken out the necklace and had it in his house for nearly a week, without taking due precautions against tampering, and in that he failed to formally examine and hand over the jewels to Sheristedar Nanjundiya when

the latter relieved him. I would, therefore, beg to recommend that Anildar Gurudas be directed to make good the loss sustained, viz Rs. 549.

Sheristedar Nanjundiya must also be held to blame for the most perfunctory manner in which he conducted his examination of the jewels when he took charge. If the appearance of the false pearls was misleading he had absolutely no excuse for overlooking the deficiency in the number of the ladies and of the pendakas. The evidence on the record, however, shows that the necklace was in the same condition as it was when he for the first time took charge, and as he could not have had anything to do with its tampering. But a man who was so culpably careless in such an important matter is in my opinion unfit to continue in Service as Sheristedar, and I have the less hesitation in recommending his immediate retirement on pension as he has completed 56 years of age, and has also been given an extension of service upto the end of the current official year.

As to Nanjundiya's private box having been deposited in the Treasury by him in the

it is in evidence that he had done so with the knowledge and consent of the Amildar at a time when owing to the prevalence of Plague he lived in a shed, and when that shed had been broken into by thieves, and that the box was subsequently returned to him by the present Amildar after an examination of the contents. No inference adverse to him can therefore be drawn -

Shroff Subbanna is shown to have had access to the nuzzai box. He denies it in toto, although his predecessor Krishnappa (retired) admits that he was dealing with the nuzzai jewels. His movements after the discovery of the fraud have been suspicious. His private character is reported to be not good. In these circumstances I have thought it unsafe to continue him as Shroff. He will be dealt with suitably.

I regret the delay in submitting this report due mainly to the fact that it took nearly 2 months to obtain the explanation of Amildar Guru Rao —

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant

Shroff Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.

ਦੇਖਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਰੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਇਹ ਰੁਝਾਨ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਰੇ ਹੀ ਲੋਕ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਉਣ ਨੂੰ ਤਰਜੀਹ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਪੜ੍ਹੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਚੰਗੀਆਂ ਨੌਕਰੀਆਂ ਮਿਲਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਹਰ ਮਾਪੇ ਦੀ ਇਹ ਇੱਛਾ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਬੱਚਾ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਸਕੂਲ ਵਿਚ ਪੜ੍ਹੇ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਨੂੰ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਸਕੂਲ ਵਿਚ ਦਾਖਲ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਹਰ ਸੰਭਵ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਨੂੰ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਸਕੂਲ ਵਿਚ ਦਾਖਲ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਹਰ ਸੰਭਵ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਨੂੰ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਸਕੂਲ ਵਿਚ ਦਾਖਲ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਹਰ ਸੰਭਵ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਨੂੰ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਸਕੂਲ ਵਿਚ ਦਾਖਲ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਹਰ ਸੰਭਵ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਨੂੰ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਸਕੂਲ ਵਿਚ ਦਾਖਲ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਹਰ ਸੰਭਵ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਨੂੰ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਸਕੂਲ ਵਿਚ ਦਾਖਲ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਹਰ ਸੰਭਵ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ।

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ਸਾਰਣੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸਾਲ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਔਸਤ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਹੈ? —

ਮਾਰਚ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦਾ ਅੰਕੜਾ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਸਾਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਹੈ? ਉਸ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਕਿਹੜੇ ਸਾਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਘੱਟ ਹੈ? ਉਸ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਸਾਰਣੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਅੰਕੜਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਉੱਤਰ ਲਿਖੋ :

ਸਾਰਣੀ ਨੰ. 1 ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ (ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ)

ਸਾਲ	ਜਨਵਰੀ	ਫਰਵਰੀ	ਮਾਰਚ	ਅਪ੍ਰੈਲ	ਮਈ	ਜੂਨ
2018	12	15	18	14	16	20
2019	13	17	21	15	18	22
2020	10	14	16	12	15	19
2021	14	18	23	17	20	25
2022	16	19	24	18	21	26

ਸਾਰਣੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਅੰਕੜਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਉੱਤਰ ਲਿਖੋ :

ਸਾਰਣੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸਾਲ 2021 ਵਿੱਚ ਜੂਨ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਹੈ? ਉਸ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਸਾਰਣੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸਾਲ 2022 ਵਿੱਚ ਮਾਰਚ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਹੈ? ਉਸ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਸਾਰਣੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸਾਲ 2020 ਵਿੱਚ ਫਰਵਰੀ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਹੈ? ਉਸ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਸਾਰਣੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸਾਲ 2019 ਵਿੱਚ ਜਨਵਰੀ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਹੈ? ਉਸ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਸਾਰਣੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸਾਲ 2018 ਵਿੱਚ ਅਪ੍ਰੈਲ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਹੈ? ਉਸ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਸਾਰਣੀ ਨੰ. 2 ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ (ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ)

ਸਾਲ	ਜੁਲਾਈ	ਅਗਸਤ	ਸਤੰਬਰ	ਅਕਤੂਬਰ	ਨਵੰਬਰ	ਦਸੰਬਰ
2018	19	17	15	18	21	24
2019	20	18	16	19	22	25
2020	17	15	13	16	19	22
2021	21	19	17	20	23	27
2022	22	20	18	21	24	28

ਸਾਰਣੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਅੰਕੜਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਉੱਤਰ ਲਿਖੋ :

ਸਾਰਣੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸਾਲ 2022 ਵਿੱਚ ਦਸੰਬਰ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਹੈ? ਉਸ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਸਾਰਣੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸਾਲ 2021 ਵਿੱਚ ਨਵੰਬਰ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਹੈ? ਉਸ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਸਾਰਣੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸਾਲ 2020 ਵਿੱਚ ਅਕਤੂਬਰ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਹੈ? ਉਸ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਸਾਰਣੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸਾਲ 2019 ਵਿੱਚ ਸਤੰਬਰ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਹੈ? ਉਸ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਸਾਰਣੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸਾਲ 2018 ਵਿੱਚ ਅਗਸਤ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਹੈ? ਉਸ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਸਾਰਣੀ ਨੰ. 3 ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ (ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ)

ਸਾਲ	ਜਨਵਰੀ	ਫਰਵਰੀ	ਮਾਰਚ	ਅਪ੍ਰੈਲ	ਮਈ	ਜੂਨ
2018	11	14	17	13	15	19
2019	12	16	20	14	17	21
2020	9	13	15	11	14	18
2021	13	17	22	16	19	24
2022	15	18	23	17	20	25

ਸਾਰਣੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਅੰਕੜਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਉੱਤਰ ਲਿਖੋ :

ਸਾਰਣੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸਾਲ 2021 ਵਿੱਚ ਜੂਨ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਹੈ? ਉਸ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਸਾਰਣੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸਾਲ 2022 ਵਿੱਚ ਮਾਰਚ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਹੈ? ਉਸ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਸਾਰਣੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸਾਲ 2020 ਵਿੱਚ ਫਰਵਰੀ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਹੈ? ਉਸ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਸਾਰਣੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸਾਲ 2019 ਵਿੱਚ ਜਨਵਰੀ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਹੈ? ਉਸ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਸਾਰਣੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸਾਲ 2018 ਵਿੱਚ ਅਪ੍ਰੈਲ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਹੈ? ਉਸ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਸਾਰਣੀ ਨੰ. 4 ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ (ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ)

ਸਾਲ	ਜੁਲਾਈ	ਅਗਸਤ	ਸਤੰਬਰ	ਅਕਤੂਬਰ	ਨਵੰਬਰ	ਦਸੰਬਰ
2018	18	16	14	17	20	23
2019	19	17	15	18	21	24
2020	16	14	12	15	18	21
2021	20	18	16	19	22	26
2022	21	19	17	20	23	27

ਸਾਰਣੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਅੰਕੜਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਉੱਤਰ ਲਿਖੋ :

ਸਾਰਣੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸਾਲ 2022 ਵਿੱਚ ਦਸੰਬਰ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਹੈ? ਉਸ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਸਾਰਣੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸਾਲ 2021 ਵਿੱਚ ਨਵੰਬਰ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਹੈ? ਉਸ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਸਾਰਣੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸਾਲ 2020 ਵਿੱਚ ਅਕਤੂਬਰ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਹੈ? ਉਸ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਸਾਰਣੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸਾਲ 2019 ਵਿੱਚ ਸਤੰਬਰ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਹੈ? ਉਸ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਸਾਰਣੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸਾਲ 2018 ਵਿੱਚ ਅਗਸਤ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਹੈ? ਉਸ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਸਾਰੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਸਾਰੇ

ਸਾਰੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਸਾਰੇ

Yours faithfully,

Secretary

15. All articles received and kept in this box as unused are liable to be destroyed after 30-3-1900 if not claimed before that date.

Treasurer

14. Articles received and kept in this box as unused are liable to be destroyed after 30-3-1900 if not claimed before that date.

Secretary

13. Articles received and kept in this box as unused are liable to be destroyed after 30-3-1900 if not claimed before that date.

Treasurer

12. Articles received and kept in this box as unused are liable to be destroyed after 30-3-1900 if not claimed before that date.

Secretary

11. Articles received and kept in this box as unused are liable to be destroyed after 30-3-1900 if not claimed before that date.

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Secretary

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Secretary

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Secretary

5. Articles received and kept in this box as unused are liable to be destroyed after 30-3-1900 if not claimed before that date.

Treasurer

4. Articles received and kept in this box as unused are liable to be destroyed after 30-3-1900 if not claimed before that date.

Secretary

3. Articles received and kept in this box as unused are liable to be destroyed after 30-3-1900 if not claimed before that date.

Treasurer

2. Articles received and kept in this box as unused are liable to be destroyed after 30-3-1900 if not claimed before that date.

Secretary

1. Articles received and kept in this box as unused are liable to be destroyed after 30-3-1900 if not claimed before that date.

Chapter 1

1.1 Introduction

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

Sed ut perspiciatis unde omnis iste natus error sit voluptatem accusantium doloremque laudantium, totam rem aperiam, eaque ipsa quae ab illo inventore veritatis et quasi architecto beatae vitae dicta sunt explicabo. Nemo enim ipsam voluptatem quia voluptas sit aspernatur aut odit aut fugit, sed quia consequuntur magni dolores eos qui ratione voluptatem sequi nesciunt.

1.1.1 Background

Neque porro quisquam est, qui dolorem ipsum quia dolor sit amet, consectetur, adipisci velit, sed quia non numquam eius modi tempora incidunt ut labore et dolore magnam aliquam quaerat voluptatem. Ut enim ad minima veniam, quis nostrum exercitationem ullam corporis suscipit laboriosam, nisi ut aliquid ex ea commodi consequatur? Quis autem vel eum iure reprehenderit qui in ea voluptate velit esse quam nihil molestiae consequatur, vel illum qui dolorem eum fugiat quo voluptas nulla pariatur?

At vero eos et accusamus et iusto odio dignissimos ducimus qui blanditiis praesentium voluptatum deleniti atque corrupti quos dolores et quas molestias excepturi sint occaecati cupiditate non provident, similique sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollitia animi, id est laborum et dolorum fuga. Et harum quidem rerum facilis est et expedita distinctio. Nam libero tempore, cum soluta nobis est eligendi optio cumque nihil impedit quo minus id quod maxime placeat facere possimus, omnis voluptas assumenda est, omnis dolor repellendus.

1.1.2 Motivation

Temporibus autem quibusdam et aut officiis debitis aut rerum necessitatibus saepe eveniet ut et voluptates repudiandae sint et molestiae non recusandae. Itaque earum rerum hic tenetur a sapiente delectus, ut aut reiciendis voluptatibus maiores alias consequatur aut perferendis doloribus asperiores repellat. Nemo enim ipsam voluptatem quia voluptas sit aspernatur aut odit aut fugit, sed quia consequuntur magni dolores eos qui ratione voluptatem sequi nesciunt.

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1.2 Related Work

At vero eos et accusamus et iusto odio dignissimos ducimus qui blanditiis praesentium voluptatum deleniti atque corrupti quos dolores et quas molestias excepturi sint occaecati cupiditate non provident, similique sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollitia animi, id est laborum et dolorum fuga. Et harum quidem rerum facilis est et expedita distinctio. Nam libero tempore, cum soluta nobis est eligendi optio cumque nihil impedit quo minus id quod maxime placeat facere possimus, omnis voluptas assumenda est, omnis dolor repellendus.

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1.2.1 Prior Approaches

Neque porro quisquam est, qui dolorem ipsum quia dolor sit amet, consectetur, adipisci velit, sed quia non numquam eius modi tempora incidunt ut labore et dolore magnam aliquam quaerat voluptatem. Ut enim ad minima veniam, quis nostrum exercitationem ullam corporis suscipit laboriosam, nisi ut aliquid ex ea commodi consequatur? Quis autem vel eum iure reprehenderit qui in ea voluptate velit esse quam nihil molestiae consequatur, vel illum qui dolorem eum fugiat quo voluptas nulla pariatur?

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1.2.2 Limitations

Temporibus autem quibusdam et aut officiis debitis aut rerum necessitatibus saepe eveniet ut et voluptates repudiandae sint et molestiae non recusandae. Itaque earum rerum hic tenetur a sapiente delectus, ut aut reiciendis voluptatibus maiores alias consequatur aut perferendis doloribus asperiores repellat. Nemo enim ipsam voluptatem quia voluptas sit aspernatur aut odit aut fugit, sed quia consequuntur magni dolores eos qui ratione voluptatem sequi nesciunt.

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1.3 Contributions

At vero eos et accusamus et iusto odio dignissimos ducimus qui blanditiis praesentium voluptatum deleniti atque corrupti quos dolores et quas molestias excepturi sint occaecati cupiditate non provident, similique sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollitia animi, id est laborum et dolorum fuga. Et harum quidem rerum facilis est et expedita distinctio. Nam libero tempore, cum soluta nobis est eligendi optio cumque nihil impedit quo minus id quod maxime placeat facere possimus, omnis voluptas assumenda est, omnis dolor repellendus.

Temporibus autem quibusdam et aut officiis debitis aut rerum necessitatibus saepe eveniet ut et voluptates repudiandae sint et molestiae non recusandae. Itaque earum rerum hic tenetur a sapiente delectus, ut aut reiciendis voluptatibus maiores alias consequatur aut perferendis doloribus asperiores repellat. Nemo enim ipsam voluptatem quia voluptas sit aspernatur aut odit aut fugit, sed quia consequuntur magni dolores eos qui ratione voluptatem sequi nesciunt.

1.3.1 Overview

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1.3.2 Scope

Temporibus autem quibusdam et aut officiis debitis aut rerum necessitatibus saepe eveniet ut et voluptates repudiandae sint et molestiae non recusandae. Itaque earum rerum hic tenetur a sapiente delectus, ut aut reiciendis voluptatibus maiores alias consequatur aut perferendis doloribus asperiores repellat. Nemo enim ipsam voluptatem quia voluptas sit aspernatur aut odit aut fugit, sed quia consequuntur magni dolores eos qui ratione voluptatem sequi nesciunt.

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Godhaarma and a fours of in ferior sahar, Anandpur
Sahib in the district of Rupnagar (hereinafter referred to as the said land) vide
16-3-90 and the said land is required by the Government
for the purpose of construction of Bhakra Main Line
Canal Project Nangal Hydel Channel Division No.
Nangal and the said land is the property of the
petitioner and the petitioner is the only person
interested in the said land and no other person
has any right, title or interest in the said land
and the petitioner is entitled to receive the
amount of compensation for the said land
from the respondents.

3. That the petitioner has filed objections
under section 5-A of the Land Acquisition Act,
1894 against the proposed acquisition of the
said land and the same are pending before
the Collector, Rupnagar and the petitioner
has not received any intimation regarding
the decision of the objections filed by him
and the petitioner is entitled to receive
the amount of compensation for the said land
from the respondents.

4. That the petitioner has filed objections
under section 5-A of the Land Acquisition Act,
1894 against the proposed acquisition of the
said land and the same are pending before
the Collector, Rupnagar and the petitioner
has not received any intimation regarding
the decision of the objections filed by him
and the petitioner is entitled to receive
the amount of compensation for the said land
from the respondents.

ਸਰਕਾਰ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਸਾਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਦੋ ਵਾਰ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਰਾਸ਼ੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਾਧਾ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਮੁਆਫ਼ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਵੀ ਮੰਗ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਹਾਲਤ ਬਹੁਤ ਮਾੜੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਝ ਹੇਠ ਦੱਬੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਲਈ ਅੱਗੇ ਆਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮੰਗਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਾ ਮੰਨਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਸੰਘਰਸ਼ ਦਾ ਰਾਹ ਅਪਣਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਮਜਬੂਰ ਹੋਣਗੇ।

ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਸ. ਹਰਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਮਾਨ, ਸ. ਗੁਰਮੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਖੁੱਡੀਆਂ, ਸ. ਜਸਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਗੜ੍ਹੀ, ਸ. ਅਮਰੀਕ ਸਿੰਘ ਢਿੱਲੋਂ, ਸ. ਬਲਵੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਰਾਜੇਆਣਾ, ਸ. ਸੁਖਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ ਭੋਖੜਾ, ਸ. ਮਨਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਰਾਏ, ਸ. ਕੁਲਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਵੈਦ, ਸ. ਅਜਾਇਬ ਸਿੰਘ ਭੱਟੀ, ਸ. ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਕੋਟਫੱਤਾ, ਸ. ਹਰਜਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਲੱਡਾ, ਸ. ਨਿਰਮਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂੜਕੋਟ, ਸ. ਪਰਮਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਬੱਲ, ਸ. ਸੁਰਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਮਲੂਕਾ, ਸ. ਗੁਰਚਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਗਿੱਲ, ਸ. ਅਵਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਹਿੱਸੋਵਾਲ, ਸ. ਕੁਲਵੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਪੰਡੋਰੀ, ਸ. ਜਗਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੰਘੇੜਾ, ਸ. ਮੇਜਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਫੌਜੀ, ਸ. ਬਲਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾਦੂਵਾਲ, ਸ. ਰਣਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਤਲਵੰਡੀ, ਸ. ਸੁਖਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੇਖੋਂ, ਸ. ਹਰਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਚੀਮਾ, ਸ. ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਡਾਲਾ, ਸ. ਜਸਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਰਾੜ, ਸ. ਮਨਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੰਦਗੜ੍ਹ, ਸ. ਰਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਕਾਲਕਟ, ਸ. ਅਮਨਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਮੋਰਕਰੀਮਾ, ਸ. ਸੁਖਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਹਰੀਕੇ, ਸ. ਗੁਰਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਜਵਾ, ਸ. ਪਰਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੋਹਾਣਾ, ਸ. ਹਰਮੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਕਾਦੀਆਂ, ਸ. ਸਤਨਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਹਿਰੂ, ਸ. ਲਖਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਰਾਏ, ਸ. ਜਗਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੇਖਵਾਂ, ਸ. ਬਿਕਰਮਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਮਜੀਠੀਆ, ਸ. ਅਰਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਲਵਲੀ, ਸ. ਦਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਘੁਬਾਇਆ, ਸ. ਸੁਰਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੀਮਾਨ, ਸ. ਕੰਵਲਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਖਸ਼ੀ, ਸ. ਹਰਕੀਰਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਕੋਟਲੀ, ਸ. ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਜਵਾ, ਸ. ਅਮਰਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਰਾਜਾ ਵੜਿੰਗ, ਸ. ਸੁਖਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਖਹਿਰਾ, ਸ. ਜਗਮੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਰਾੜ, ਸ. ਕੁਲਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਾਗਰਾ, ਸ. ਰਾਜਾ ਅਮਰਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਸ. ਸੁਖਬੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਦਲ, ਸ. ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਦਲ, ਸ. ਗੁਰਦਾਸ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਦਲ, ਸ. ਮਨਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਇਆਲੀ, ਸ. ਬਿਕਰਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਮਜੀਠੀਆ, ਸ. ਅਰਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਲਵਲੀ, ਸ. ਦਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਘੁਬਾਇਆ, ਸ. ਸੁਰਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੀਮਾਨ, ਸ. ਕੰਵਲਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਖਸ਼ੀ, ਸ. ਹਰਕੀਰਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਕੋਟਲੀ, ਸ. ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਜਵਾ, ਸ. ਅਮਰਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਰਾਜਾ ਵੜਿੰਗ, ਸ. ਸੁਖਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਖਹਿਰਾ, ਸ. ਜਗਮੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਰਾੜ, ਸ. ਕੁਲਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਾਗਰਾ, ਸ. ਰਾਜਾ ਅਮਰਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਸ. ਸੁਖਬੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਦਲ, ਸ. ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਦਲ, ਸ. ਗੁਰਦਾਸ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਦਲ, ਸ. ਮਨਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਇਆਲੀ, ਸ. ਬਿਕਰਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਮਜੀਠੀਆ ਵੀ ਹਾਜ਼ਰ ਸਨ।

ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ, 14 ਮਾਰਚ (ਪ੍ਰੈਸ ਨੋਟ) — ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਸੂਬੇ ਦੇ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੜ੍ਹਦੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਲਈ ਮੁਫ਼ਤ ਵਰਦੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਯੋਜਨਾ ਦਾ ਐਲਾਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਯੋਜਨਾ ਤਹਿਤ ਸਾਲ 2024-25 ਦੌਰਾਨ ਲਗਭਗ 7.2 ਲੱਖ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਲਾਭ ਮਿਲੇਗਾ। ਇਸ ਲਈ 180 ਕਰੋੜ ਰੁਪਏ ਦੀ ਰਾਸ਼ੀ ਰੱਖੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ।

ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਸ. ਹਰਜੋਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਬੈਂਸ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਵਰਦੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਖਰੀਦ ਪਾਰਦਰਸ਼ੀ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਹਰ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਨੂੰ ਦੋ ਜੋੜੀ ਵਰਦੀਆਂ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਣਗੀਆਂ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਵਰਦੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਗੁਣਵੱਤਾ ਦੀ ਜਾਂਚ ਲਈ ਇੱਕ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਬਣਾਈ ਗਈ ਹੈ, ਜੋ ਹਰ ਸਪਲਾਈ ਦੀ ਜਾਂਚ ਕਰੇਗੀ।

ਵਿਰੋਧੀ ਧਿਰ ਦੇ ਆਗੂ ਸ. ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਜਵਾ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਯੋਜਨਾ ਦਾ ਸਵਾਗਤ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਪਿਛਲੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਵੇਲੇ ਵੀ ਇਹ ਵਾਅਦਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ ਪਰ ਅਮਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਇਆ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮੰਗ ਕੀਤੀ ਕਿ ਵਰਦੀਆਂ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਿਰ ਵੰਡੀਆਂ ਜਾਣ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਰਦੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਲ ਨਾ ਆਵੇ।

ਕਰਮਚਾਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਦਰਦ ਭਰਿਆ ਵਿਦਾਈ ਸਮਾਰੋਹ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਸੇਵਾ ਮੁਕਤੀ ਤੋਹਫ਼ੇ ਵਜੋਂ ਇੱਕ ਸੋਨੇ ਦੀ ਘੜੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਸੀ। ਉਸ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਕਰਮੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਮੁਕਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਸਨਮਾਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਸਮਾਰੋਹ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਸੀ। ਉਸ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਕਰਮੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਸੇਵਾ ਮੁਕਤੀ ਤੋਹਫ਼ੇ ਵਜੋਂ ਇੱਕ ਸੋਨੇ ਦੀ ਘੜੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ

ਸਾਰਾ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਸਾਡੇ ਜਵਾਨ ਸਰਹੱਦ ਤੇ ਤਾਇਨਾਤ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਡੇ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਅੰਨ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ।

ਸਾਡੇ

[illegible]

[illegible] Sheristadar, [illegible] do [illegible] of the rules.

permit [illegible]

16-10 901 [illegible] (38 [illegible]

[illegible] 7-11-901 [illegible] 206 [illegible]

[illegible] 14 11 901 [illegible] 216 [illegible]

[illegible] (39 [illegible]

[illegible] 16 11 901 [illegible]

[illegible] (40 [illegible]) —

[illegible]

ਸਾਰਣੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਰਸਾਏ ਗਏ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸਾਲ 2016-17 ਦੌਰਾਨ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਸਰੋਤਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਈ ਕੁੱਲ ਰਕਮ ₹ 1,23,45,678 ਸੀ, ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਬਕਾਇਆ ਰਕਮ ₹ 18,90,000 ਵੀ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਰਕਮ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਸਾਲ ਦੌਰਾਨ ₹ 1,04,55,678 ਖਰਚ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਅਤੇ ਬਾਕੀ ₹ 18,90,000 ਅਗਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਲਈ ਬਕਾਇਆ ਵਜੋਂ ਦਰਜ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ।

ਸਾਰਣੀ 2 ਵਿੱਚ ਦਰਸਾਏ ਗਏ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸਾਲ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਕੁੱਲ 37 ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਜ਼ੀਫ਼ੇ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਗਏ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ 22 ਲੜਕੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ 15 ਲੜਕੇ ਸਨ। ਇਹ ਵਜ਼ੀਫ਼ੇ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਮੁਖੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਸਿਫ਼ਾਰਸ਼ 'ਤੇ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਗਏ ਸਨ। ਵਜ਼ੀਫ਼ੇ ਦੀ ਰਕਮ ₹ 500 ਤੋਂ ₹ 1,000 ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਸੀ, ਜੋ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਦੀ ਜਮਾਤ ਅਤੇ ਲੋੜ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਤੈਅ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਸੀ। ਕੁੱਲ ਵਜ਼ੀਫ਼ਾ ਰਕਮ ₹ 28,500 ਬਣਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਸਾਰਣੀ 3 ਵਿੱਚ ਦਰਸਾਏ ਗਏ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸਾਲ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਕੁੱਲ 14 ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਰਦੀਆਂ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ 9 ਲੜਕੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ 5 ਲੜਕੇ ਸਨ। ਹਰੇਕ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਨੂੰ ਦੋ ਜੋੜੇ ਵਰਦੀ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਗਏ। ਵਰਦੀ ਦੀ ਕੁੱਲ ਰਕਮ ₹ 7,000 ਬਣਦੀ ਹੈ। ਵਰਦੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਖਰੀਦ ਸਥਾਨਕ ਦੁਕਾਨਦਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਸੀ।

ਸਾਰਣੀ 4 ਵਿੱਚ ਦਰਸਾਏ ਗਏ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸਾਲ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਕੁੱਲ 52 ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਪੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ। ਇਹ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਜਮਾਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਨ। ਕਾਪੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਦੀ ਕੁੱਲ ਰਕਮ ₹ 4,200 ਬਣਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਸਮੱਗਰੀ ਸਕੂਲ ਦੇ ਸਟੋਰ ਤੋਂ ਖਰੀਦੀ ਗਈ ਸੀ।

ਸਾਰਣੀ 5 ਵਿੱਚ ਦਰਸਾਏ ਗਏ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸਾਲ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਕੁੱਲ 9 ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਈਕਲ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਗਏ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ 6 ਲੜਕੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ 3 ਲੜਕੇ ਸਨ। ਸਾਈਕਲ ਦੀ ਕੁੱਲ ਰਕਮ ₹ 54,000 ਬਣਦੀ ਹੈ। ਸਾਈਕਲ ਦੀ ਖਰੀਦ ਸਥਾਨਕ ਦੁਕਾਨਦਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਸੀ। ਸਾਈਕਲ ਦੀ ਰਕਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਾਈਕਲ ਦੀ ਕੀਮਤ ਅਤੇ ਰਜਿਸਟ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਫੀਸ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੈ।

ਸਾਰਣੀ 6 ਵਿੱਚ ਦਰਸਾਏ ਗਏ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸਾਲ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਕੁੱਲ 3 ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਐਨਕਾਂ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ 2 ਲੜਕੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ 1 ਲੜਕਾ ਸੀ। ਐਨਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਕੁੱਲ ਰਕਮ ₹ 3,600 ਬਣਦੀ ਹੈ। ਐਨਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਖਰੀਦ ਸਥਾਨਕ ਦੁਕਾਨਦਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਸੀ। ਐਨਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਕਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਐਨਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਕੀਮਤ ਅਤੇ ਰਜਿਸਟ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਫੀਸ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੈ।

ਸਾਰਣੀ 7 ਵਿੱਚ ਦਰਸਾਏ ਗਏ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸਾਲ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਕੁੱਲ 1 ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਣਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਮਸ਼ੀਨ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ, ਜੋ ਕਿ ਲੜਕਾ ਸੀ। ਸੁਣਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਮਸ਼ੀਨ ਦੀ ਕੁੱਲ ਰਕਮ ₹ 12,000 ਬਣਦੀ ਹੈ। ਸੁਣਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਮਸ਼ੀਨ ਦੀ ਖਰੀਦ ਸਥਾਨਕ ਦੁਕਾਨਦਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਸੀ। ਸੁਣਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਮਸ਼ੀਨ ਦੀ ਰਕਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੁਣਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਮਸ਼ੀਨ ਦੀ ਕੀਮਤ ਅਤੇ ਰਜਿਸਟ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਫੀਸ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੈ।

ਅਦਾਲਤ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਅਮਰਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਚਾਵਲਾ, ਸਿਵਲ ਜੱਜ (ਸੀਨੀਅਰ ਡਵੀਜ਼ਨ), ਫਰੀਦਕੋਟ।

ਸਿਵਲ ਮੁਕੱਦਮਾ ਨੰਬਰ 412 ਸਾਲ 2019

ਸ਼੍ਰੀਮਤੀ ਕੁਲਵੰਤ ਕੌਰ ਪਤਨੀ ਸ. ਹਰਨੇਕ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਾਸੀ ਮਕਾਨ ਨੰ. 214, ਗਲੀ ਨੰ. 7, ਮੁਹੱਲਾ ਬਾਬਾ ਫਰੀਦ ਨਗਰ, ਫਰੀਦਕੋਟ ..... ਮੁਦੱਈਆ

ਬਨਾਮ

1. ਸ. ਜਸਵੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਸ. ਬੂਟਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਾਸੀ ਪਿੰਡ ਕੋਟਲੀ ਖੁਰਦ, ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਤੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਫਰੀਦਕੋਟ
2. ਸ. ਗੁਰਮੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਸ. ਜਸਵੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਵਾਸੀ ਉਪਰੋਕਤ
3. ਸ. ਰਣਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਸ. ਜਸਵੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਵਾਸੀ ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ..... ਮੁਦੱਾਲਾ

ਮੁਦੱਈਆ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਿਵੇਕ ਮਲਹੋਤਰਾ, ਐਡਵੋਕੇਟ। ਮੁਦੱਾਲਾ ਨੰਬਰ 1 ਵੱਲੋਂ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਨਰੇਸ਼ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਗੋਇਲ, ਐਡਵੋਕੇਟ। ਮੁਦੱਾਲਾ ਨੰਬਰ 2 ਤੇ 3 ਵੱਲੋਂ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਅਰਵਿੰਦ ਸੇਠੀ, ਐਡਵੋਕੇਟ।

ਫੈਸਲੇ ਦੀ ਮਿਤੀ: 14.03.2024

ਇਹ ਮੁਕੱਦਮਾ ਮੁਦੱਈਆ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਮੁਦੱਾਲਿਆਨ ਵਿਰੁੱਧ ਸਥਾਈ ਮਨਾਹੀ ਹੁਕਮ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਕਲਪਿਕ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਕਬਜ਼ੇ ਦੀ ਵਸੂਲੀ ਲਈ ਦਾਇਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਮੁਦੱਈਆ ਦਾ ਕਥਨ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਮਕਾਨ ਨੰ. 214 ਵਿੱਚ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਲਗਭਗ 22 ਸਾਲਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਕਿਰਾਏਦਾਰ ਵਜੋਂ ਰਹਿ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਮਾਸਿਕ ਕਿਰਾਇਆ ਨਿਯਮਿਤ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਅਦਾ ਕਰਦੀ ਆ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਮੁਦੱਾਲਾ ਨੰਬਰ 1 ਉਸ ਦਾ ਚਚੇਰਾ ਭਰਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਮੁਦੱਾਲਾ ਨੰਬਰ 2 ਤੇ 3 ਉਸ ਦੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਹਨ।

ਮੁਦੱਈਆ ਦਾ ਕਥਨ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮੁਦੱਾਲਾ ਨੰਬਰ 1 ਨੇ ਮਕਾਨ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਲਈ ਉਸ ਨਾਲ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਲਈ ਤਿਆਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਮੁਦੱਾਲਾ ਨੰਬਰ 1 ਨੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਮਕਾਨ ਖਾਲੀ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਮੁਦੱਾਲਾ ਨੰਬਰ 2 ਤੇ 3 ਨੇ ਵੀ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਧਮਕੀਆਂ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਕਿ ਜੇ ਉਸ ਨੇ ਮਕਾਨ ਖਾਲੀ ਨਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਬਰਦਸਤੀ ਕੱਢ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਮਜਬੂਰੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਹ ਦਾਵਾ ਦਾਇਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਪਿਆ ਹੈ।

ਮੁਦੱਾਲਾ ਨੰਬਰ 1 ਨੇ ਲਿਖਤੀ ਬਿਆਨ ਦਾਖਲ ਕਰਕੇ ਦਾਵੇ ਦਾ ਵਿਰੋਧ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਦਾ ਕਥਨ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮੁਦੱਈਆ ਕਿਰਾਏਦਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਗੋਂ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਦੀ ਮਰਜ਼ੀ ਨਾਲ ਮਕਾਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹਿ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਦੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਨੇ ਮੁਦੱਈਆ ਨੂੰ ਕਦੇ ਵੀ ਕਿਰਾਏ ਦੀ ਰਸੀਦ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਕਿਰਾਇਆ ਵਸੂਲ ਕੀਤਾ। ਮੁਦੱਾਲਾ ਨੰਬਰ 2 ਤੇ 3 ਨੇ ਵੱਖਰੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਲਿਖਤੀ ਬਿਆਨ ਦਾਖਲ ਕਰਕੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਮੁਦੱਈਆ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਵੀ ਤੰਗ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਅਤੇ ਦਾਵਾ ਝੂਠਾ ਹੈ।

ਮੁਦੱਈਆ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਸਮਰਥਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼੍ਰੀਮਤੀ ਕੁਲਵੰਤ ਕੌਰ ਖੁਦ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਆਂਢੀ ਸ਼੍ਰੀਮਤੀ ਰਾਜ ਰਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਬਿਆਨ ਕਰਵਾਏ ਗਏ ਹਨ। ਮੁਦੱਈਆ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਕੁਝ ਪੁਰਾਣੀਆਂ ਰਸੀਦਾਂ ਵੀ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ ਜੋ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਜਾਰੀ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਦੱਸੀਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਮੁਦੱਾਲਾ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਗਵਾਹ ਪੇਸ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ।

ਮੈਂ ਦੋਵਾਂ ਧਿਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਦਵਾਨ ਵਕੀਲਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਦਲੀਲਾਂ ਸੁਣੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਰਿਕਾਰਡ ਦਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਨਾਲ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਕੀਤਾ। ਮੁਦੱਈਆ ਦੇ ਵਕੀਲ ਨੇ ਦਲੀਲ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਕਿ ਮੁਦੱਈਆ ਦੇ ਕਿਰਾਏਦਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਹੱਕ ਨੂੰ ਮੁਦੱਾਲਾ ਨੰਬਰ 1 ਨੇ ਸਵੀਕਾਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਬੇਦਖਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ। ਮੁਦੱਾਲਾ ਨੰਬਰ 2 ਤੇ 3 ਦੇ ਵਕੀਲ ਨੇ ਦਲੀਲ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਮੁਦੱਈਆ ਨੂੰ ਤੰਗ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਰੁੱਧ ਕੋਈ ਕਾਰਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਣਦਾ।

ਮੈਂ ਰਿਕਾਰਡ ਦਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਨਾਲ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਕੀਤਾ। ਮੁਦੱਈਆ ਦੇ ਬਿਆਨ ਤੋਂ ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਮਕਾਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਰਾਏਦਾਰ ਵਜੋਂ ਰਹਿ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਮੁਦੱਾਲਾ ਨੰਬਰ 1 ਨੇ ਵੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਲਿਖਤੀ ਬਿਆਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਹ ਕਹਿ ਕੇ ਕਿਰਾਏਦਾਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਸਵੀਕਾਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮੁਦੱਈਆ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਦੀ ਮਰਜ਼ੀ ਨਾਲ ਰਹਿ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਕਿਰਾਏ ਦੀ ਰਸੀਦ ਨਾ ਦੇਣ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਮੁਦੱਈਆ ਦੀ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹਤਾ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਮੁਦੱਈਆ ਦੇ ਬਿਆਨ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਉਹ ਮਾਸਿਕ ਕਿਰਾਇਆ 1,500 ਰੁਪਏ ਅਦਾ ਕਰਦੀ ਆ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਹ ਸਿੱਟਾ ਨਿਕਲਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮੁਦੱਈਆ ਕਿਰਾਏਦਾਰੀ ਐਕਟ ਦੇ ਅਧੀਨ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਅਤ ਕਿਰਾਏਦਾਰ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਬੇਦਖਲ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਮੁਦੱਾਲਿਆਨ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ ਅਪਣਾਉਣੀ ਪਵੇਗੀ।

ਮੁਦੱਾਲਾ ਨੰਬਰ 2 ਤੇ 3 ਦੇ ਵਿਰੁੱਧ ਕੋਈ ਠੋਸ ਸਬੂਤ ਪੇਸ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਮੁਦੱਈਆ ਨੂੰ ਤੰਗ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਰੁੱਧ ਸਥਾਈ ਮਨਾਹੀ ਹੁਕਮ ਜਾਰੀ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਆਧਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਣਦਾ। ਹਾਲਾਂਕਿ ਮੁਦੱਈਆ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜੇ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਹ ਤੰਗ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਨਵਾਂ ਦਾਵਾ ਦਾਇਰ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਨਤੀਜੇ ਵਜੋਂ ਮੁਦੱਈਆ ਦਾ ਦਾਵਾ ਮੁਦੱਾਲਾ ਨੰਬਰ 1 ਵਿਰੁੱਧ ਡਿਕਰੀ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਮੁਦੱਾਲਾ ਨੰਬਰ 2 ਤੇ 3 ਵਿਰੁੱਧ ਖਾਰਜ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮੁਦੱਾਲਾ ਨੰਬਰ 1 ਨੂੰ ਹੁਕਮ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਮੁਦੱਈਆ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ ਅਪਣਾਏ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਮਕਾਨ ਨੰ. 214 ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਬੇਦਖਲ ਨਾ ਕਰੇ। ਮੁਦੱਾਲਾ ਨੰਬਰ 2 ਤੇ 3 ਵਿਰੁੱਧ ਕੋਈ ਹੁਕਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ।

ਖਰਚੇ ਦੇ ਸਬੰਧ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੁਕਮ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਹਰ ਧਿਰ ਆਪਣਾ ਆਪਣਾ ਖਰਚਾ ਆਪ ਝੱਲੇਗੀ। ਡਿਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਤਾਮੀਲ ਲਈ ਮੁਦੱਈਆ ਨੂੰ ਹੱਕ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਲੋੜ ਪੈਣ ਤੇ ਅਦਾਲਤ ਤੋਂ ਰਜੂਆ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਫੈਸਲਾ ਅੱਜ ਮਿਤੀ 14.03.2024 ਨੂੰ ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹੀ ਅਦਾਲਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੁਣਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ।

ਅਮਰਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਚਾਵਲਾ
ਸਿਵਲ ਜੱਜ (ਸੀਨੀਅਰ ਡਵੀਜ਼ਨ), ਫਰੀਦਕੋਟ

ਹੈ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਆਮਦਨ ਦਾ ਸਾਧਨ

B.

ਸਾਰਾਂਸ਼ ਅਤੇ ਸਿਫ਼ਾਰਿਸ਼ ਸਹਿਤ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਨ ਬਾਰੇ ।

ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸੇਵਾ ਦਾਸ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਵਿਚ

ਬੇਨਤੀ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸਾਲ ਸਾਲ ਸਾਲ

ਸਾਰੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਸਾਰੇ

Assistant Supdt. of
Police
Jaunpur District

(9)

Mysore

Read:—

Present

Correspondence ending with the following letter No 262 dated 13th March 1902, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District reporting on the missing pearls, padakas &c, of a real pearl necklace (deposited in the Gundlepet Taluk Treasury) belonging to the Sri Nimavat Gopalaswami temple in the Gundlepet Taluk:—

V. M. S
26.4.02

In Extenso

"with reference to × × × × ×
"× × × explanation of
"Amildar Guru Rao."

No. 829-39 En 4 file No. Order thereon No:—
Mys F. 29-93

With reference to
Dt 29.10.1902 the above, the Government

observe that ~~with the~~ except-
~~exceptions of~~ the irregularity
imputed to Mr Govinda Rao
of having taken the temple
jewels to his house for
repairing them which,
however, he does not admit,
~~I submit do not see how~~
~~it is not understood how~~
he can be held accountable
for the missing pearls.
It is not denied that on
one occasion - ~~three~~ shortly after
this event - (the exact dates being the 17th and the 22nd of August 1908)
the said jewels
were taken out of the Treasury
and brought back after
use in the temple. If
on this occasion any defect
was discovered, it is
unreasonable to ~~connect~~ connect
the loss with a prior event
and hold the Auditor (Mr Govinda Rao)

liable pril -

2. The facts collected in the enquiry which it must be remarked was unnecessarily protracted, do not enable Government to say with certainty when and how the loss occurred. But there is no mitigation of the serious and gross carelessness on the part of Nanjundayya, Talak Sheristedar, who received the charge of this jewel from Amildar Rt. Gowra Rao on the eve of his leaving the Talak on transfer He unnecessarily delayed the examination and when actually conducting it a

he showed himself most
perfunctory and incapable
He was not able to see
the jewel himself. He did
not handle it. He did not
even take the trouble
of seeing that everything
was ~~as~~ as it was represented
to be by Tirumalachar,
an old Parpattegar, and Mayavi Gumastha
Subbanna, both of whom
do not appear to be trustworthy
or beyond reproach. But
the fact remains that the
jewel continued in the
custody of Nanjundayya
till it was inspected again
by Amildar Mr. Gopalakrishnaiyar
There is no suggestion that
this jewel had been taken
out

out of the Treasury room, although before the transfer of the charge it is said that on account of the difficulty to remove the big box, the small Murasi box had been kept alone by itself in the Treasury Room. The situation then is this:— there is no clear information as to when the jewel was tampered with. Nanjunday received charge of it without any demur and when he handed it back to Builder Mr. Gopalakrishniengar the defect was found out and from the fact [illegible]

been abstracted good pearls
and other articles worth
Rs 5249. There can be no
question as to the liability
of Nanjundappa to account
for the loss, thus caused in
his charge and this is the
least punishment that
he can be subjected to.
The Govt. therefore direct that the
value of the present loss
be recovered from Sheristedar
Nanjundappa. In regard
to the Dy Commrs recommendation
to retire ~~Nanjundappa~~ him from
~~Sheristedar Nanjundappa~~
Service, ~~he can be allowed~~
on account of his old age and
~~should he is reported to be~~
inefficiency
~~noted~~, separate orders
will be issued.

3 Parpattegar Ammalachar
and Mussai Gumasta Subbanna

who were ~~unfortunately~~ handling these jewels and who have not chosen to give or obtain information regarding the true origin of this case must, the Govt direct, be dismissed the service.

4. The Govt further direct that better care must be taken of the Nuzzai jewels and when Assistant Commissioners and other Officers inspect Taluk Treasuries, they must invariably inspect the valuable property of the temples also

Deputy Secretary
Nuzzai Department

Submitted to the Dewan for approval
This order may be promulgated
24/10/12

Dewan's order)

To, The Dy Commissioner
Mysore Dt returning records. Dewan's order)
Comptr to Govt for info
Dy Commissioners of other Dts
Palace Comptr, Mysore & Secy to Govt Genl & Rev Depts

READ—

Correspondence ending with the following letter No 262, dated 13th March 1902, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, reporting on the missing pearls, padakas, etc, of a real pearl necklace (deposited in the Gundlupet Taluk Treasury) belonging to the Sri Himavat Gopalaswami temple in the Gundlupet Taluk —

1 With reference to the Proceedings of Government No 730, dated the 23rd November 1901, and your docket No 1373—29-93, dated 6th March 1902, I have the honor to forward herewith a memo, submitted by Mr Mahomed Jaffer, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who had been deputed to inquire into the matter of the missing pearls, etc, of a pearl necklace belonging to the Sri Himavat Gopalaswami temple in the Gundlupet Taluk, together with the original record of the inquiry, and the explanations since obtained from Amildar Guru Rao and Sheristadar Mahomed Khan through the respective Deputy Commissioners of Tumkur and Kadur.

2 From the record of the inquiry it will be seen that the pearl necklace consisted of 318 pearls in 7 *ladis*, and 7 padakas set with rubies and emeralds, that 3 of the ladis are in tact, that 2 full ladis and 2 half ladis consisting of 105 pearls and 2 padakas are missing, that 2 ladis made up of false pearls, have been substituted for the latter, and that these two ladis bear marks of having been forcibly detached or torn from the necklace.

3. I have seen the necklace, and am of opinion that the present market value of the pearls may fairly be taken to be Rs. 5 each, and of the padakas Rs 12 each The loss sustained, therefore, is (105 × 5)=Rs 525 plus Rs 24 (value of 2 Padakas), or in all Rs 549

4. I have gone over the record of the inquiry, and, for reasons which I shall be presently given, I agree with Mr. Mahomed Jaffer that there is no sufficient evidence to render any official accountable, in a judicial trial, for the loss sustained

5. The question then for consideration is who is accountable for the loss, viewing the matter as a case of simple bailment There is no doubt that the necklace was allright when in March 1900 it was given out, or taken out, for repairs by Amildar Guru Rao, on his own responsibility (See exhibits C and D) The note made by Mr Guru Rao on exhibit C shows that the jewel, along with others, was repaired and returned to the Treasury on the 17th idem On the 22nd of the same month the necklace was given out to Parpategar Tirumalachar for use in the temple, and he in his turn made it over to the temple Shanbhog Ramanna (since deceased) on the 24th (see exhibit A) The jewel along with others was returned to the Treasury on the 30th idem, and the note made on exhibit A by Sheristadar Mahomed Khan shows that the articles as per list A were received back at the Treasury Subsequent to the 30th of March, the necklace does not appear to have ever been removed from the Treasury It follows therefore that the necklace must have been tampered with either when taken out for repairs, or when given out to Parpategar Tirumalachar and by him to Shanbhog Ramanna (deceased) for use in the temple Ramanna being dead, his evidence is not forthcoming Tirumalachar is an old man, and is, in my opinion, morally incapable of tampering with the jewel Nor could he or the deceased shanbhog have had sufficient opportunity to do so even if they were so inclined It seems to me, therefore, highly improbable that the jewel was tampered with when given out to them for use in the temple

6. The facts connected with the repairs, however, are very unsatisfactory, if not highly suspicious The Amildar on his own responsibility undertook to have the necklace repaired, and went out of his way in collecting, by subscriptions, gold required for the repairs He failed to report the matter to this office The lists C and D in book No 35 purport to show that the jewels (including the pearl necklace) which needed repairs had been entrusted to Bank Agent Ramakrishnaiya and Parpategar Tirumalachar, but both of them deny having taken charge of the jewels They say that the Amildar Guru Rao himself got the repairs executed in a *Thotte* near his bath-room, but he denies having had charge of the jewels when under repairs, although he reluctantly admits that the repairs were executed in the house he occupied According to the evidence on this point the repairs took nearly a week to complete, and the Amildar could not have been present throughout the execution of the repairs, and so he must have left the supervision to somebody else The evidence points to Shroff Subbanna as the person whom the Amildar used to trust even with the keys of the Muzrai box and having regard to the conduct (both antecedent and subsequent as noted by the Assistant Superintendent in his memo) of this Subbanna, I suspect that he had a hand in the matter of tampering with the necklace The fact that the gold wire with which the false pearls are strung together is precisely of the same quality as that with which the good pearls are strung gives rise to a strong suspicion that the goldsmith and Subbanna must have colluded together

1902-03

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

MUZRAI

PROCEEDINGS

Dated 29th October 1902

No. 829-39 / Muz. F. 29-93

Directing the recovery of the value of the missing pearls, padakas, etc., of a real pearl necklace (deposited in the Gundlupet Taluk Treasury) belonging to the Sri Himavat Gopalaswami temple in the Gundlupet Taluk, from Sheristadar Nanjundaiya, and the dismissal of Parpategar Tirumalachar and Muzrai Gumasta Subbanna.

SBP—15-11-02—200

(10)

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE
RECEIVED
Date 29-11-02
REG. No 34
424
MUZRAI BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

No. 917/1

Bangalore, 28th November 190 2.

9/11/02

Petition —— as shown below, to His Highness the Maharaja, to

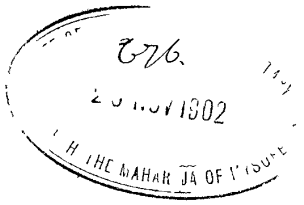
transferred, ~~for~~ —— to the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Mysore, in the Muzrai Department, for report and submission of the papers.

No 676
27 11 02

By Order,

I C. S.
Private Secretary
to H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore.

10(a)



To

HIS MOST GRACIOUS HIGHNESS

SRI KRISHNARAJA WODAYAR BAHADUR,

MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MOST GRACIOUS HIGHNESS.

1. That your humble petitioner is the Taluk Sheristadar of Gundlupet to which place he was transferred from Nagamangala in May 1901.

2. In October 1901, i.e. five months after his advent to that Taluk, Amildar Guru Row was tranferred from Gundlupet to Kunigal.

3. On the eve of his departure, he asked the petitioner (Shr.) among other things, to take charge of the Muzrai jewels which were kept in a box in the Treasury, the key of which was with the Amildar. The petitioner in obedience to the Amildar's direction, took charge of the jewels in the usual course.

4. On the 25th October 1901, Gopalakrishnengar the Amildar who was permanently transferred to Gundulpet, came there, and on the 30th idem, he examined the temple Jewels, in the course of which, he noticed that 2 strings of a kantisara belonging to the Himavadagopalaswami's temple had been tampered with and two strings of false pearls substituted for real ones.

5. The matter having been reported to Government, Mr. Mahomed Jaffer, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was deputed for holding a detailed enquiry, and on his report to the Deputy Commissioner, the latter officer submitted a report to Government, who have found the petitioner guilty of carelessness, and made him liable for the loss, and directed that the value amounting to Rs. 549—0—0 be recovered from him.

6. The petitioner has accordingly been called upon to make good the sum of Rs. 549—0—0, a loss to which the petitioner is neither legally nor morally liable.

7. Government have entirely failed to consider how far the petitioner was involved in the alleged tampering of the jewel or whether or not he could under the circumstances, be considered to have even the slightest knowledge of it, and what justification there has been to hold him liable for an act of which he is completely innocent.

8. Against such an order of Government, the petitioner begs to throw himself at your Highness' feet in the fullest confidence that justice will be meted out to him and the unjust order set aside for reasons enumerated hereunder.

9. The Petitioner begs to submit that the main grounds which have induced Government to award this punishment are:—

(a) Gross carelessness and perfunctory examination on the occasion of his taking charge of the Muzrai jewels from Amildar Guru Row.

(b) Unnecessary delay in such Examination.

(c) Loss caused while the jewel in question was in his (petitioner's) charge.

10. As regards the first point, viz, carelessness and perfunctory Examination, the petitioner begs to submit that the Government have entirely erred in their view and have not taken into consideration all the previous and surrounding circumstances which led to the petitioner's taking charge of the jewel in question. The petitioner begs to submit that all the jewels belonging to Muzroi temples are placed in a small box which is deposited in a big box in the Treasury. The key of this small box is, as a rule, retained by the Amildar and the petitioner has no access to it. Amildar Guru Row asked petitioner to take charge of the jewels a few days before his transfer. Petitioner was rather reluctant to do so in the absence of the Amildar, as it was contrary to rules, and put it off for 3 or 4 days in the hope that the Amildar would personally turn up and make over charge, which he however never did. Three days afterwards, the Amildar sent the key and requested the petitioner to take charge and not to delay it *adding that everything was correct and that there was nothing to be afraid of.* Petitioner who was quite new to the Taluk and who had no knowledge of the temple jewels, however took all possible precautions by sending for the important persons concerned with it, such as, the Muzrai Gumasta Subbanna, Parpathegar Tirumala Char of the temple in question and Archik Srinivasiengar. In their presence, the jewels were carefully examined by comparing them with the entries in the original list. The Muzrai Gumasta read each item from the Register while the two others picked up and pointed out each jewel by testifying, at the same time, to their correctness and identity. When the examination came to the Jewel in question, petitioner observed that 2 strings of the Kantisara were loose and desired the Parpathegar to be more careful in its examination. On the Parpathegar and the Muzrai Gumasta assuring him (the petitioner) that the loose strings corresponded with those in tact and that they were all correct and satisfactory and might be passed over, the petitioner allowed the jewel to be put in the box.

11. The Petitioner begs to submit in this connection, that he even went so far as to enquire of the Parpathegar and the Muzrai Gumasta if the pearls of the two loose strings of the necklace corresponded with those in the other five strings, and both of them assured petitioner repeatedly *that they were as before and that there was no tampering.* The petitioner had no reason to doubt the sincerity of their statements, as the total number of loose pearls and of those of the five ladis, which were in tact, tallied with the description of the jewel given in the Muzrai Register. This jewel was not opened again till the present Amildar, Gopalkrishnaiengar examined to take charge of it on 30th November 1901.

12. The petitioner begs to submit that this is all the petitioner had to do with the examination and taking charge of the jewel. The petitioner would leave it to your Highness to consider how far this examination could be considered careless

or perfunctory to merit the underserved and heavy punishment. In the first place, there was nothing wrong or suspicious in the transaction, the petitioner was quite new to the Taluk being only for 5 months there, the Amildar not only assured him that everything was correct but went so far as to send over the key which convinced the petitioner that everything must be right; that apart from the statement and action of the Amildar, the petitioner took all possible precaution of keeping three independent and responsible persons who were in constant touch with the jewels and as such thoroughly conversant with them and whose confirmation was beyond reproach, examined them in their presence with the original list, and what more would be wanting than the corroborated assurances of the men, followed by that of the Amildar, that the jewels were all correct. The petitioner had not even an iota of doubt as to the honesty of the officials, who, before him, held charge of the jewel-box and much less of as many as three independent individuals before whom the examination was conducted, nor it was possible, even if petitioner had personally seen the jewels, to detect at the first glance the substitution of false pearls which admittedly bore exact resemblance to the real ones.

13. On the other hand, if there had been any deficiency in the number of strings or in the number of pearls, and the petitioner, as the responsible officer entrusted with the duty of taking charge, overlooked such patent defect, he would certainly be held liable.

14. The case was quite the reverse, the jewel corresponded with the details given in the list and there was besides the support of the persons who had constant handling of them that they were all right. If Petitioner had even the slightest suspicion, he would certainly have flatly declined to vouch for their correctness, as he subsequently did, in respect of some 15 missing copper vessels of the temple, unless and until they were traced and handed over.

15. On the other hand, it has beyond doubt been established that the jewel in question had been taken out of the small box from the Treasury in March 1900 by the then Amildar Guru Row and carried to his house for getting it cleaned and repaired, that the jewel was returned to the Treasury on the 17th idem, that on the 22nd of the same month, it was made over to the Parpathegar Tirumala Char and Shanbhogue Ramanna for use during the car festival of the Deity, that they were handed back to the Treasury on the 30th March 1900 and taken charge of by the then Sheristadar Mahomed Khan.

16. It is not however clear, nor has the enquiry elicited, whether or not when the jewel was returned back to the Treasury, it was found in tact and had not been meddled with.

17. Again in the ordinary course of events, the jewel should have been taken for the Ootsavam in the succeeding year 1901 but it was *not* so taken though the other silver and golden articles of the temple had been taken by the same Parpathegar. The plea put forward for not taking the jewel in question was that Plague was raging in the place, and that there would not be a large gathering.

18. The Petitioner humbly leaves it for your Highness to consider if it cannot possibly be inferred that the jewel in question might have been tampered with

either while it was taken out for repair by Guru Row, or while it was taken by the Parpathegar later on a few days afterwards, in March 1900, and what conclusive proof there is to show that the loss must have been caused only while the jewel remained in petitioner's charge, as clearly expressed in the order appealed against.

19. The omission of the Parpathegar to take out the jewel during the car festival of 1901 on the plea of very small gathering looks in itself suspicious though no one has given any serious thought to this point.

20. These facts the petitioner submits, only came to his notice during the enquiry, and later on, and it is his misfortune that they have failed to attract the notice of Government.

21. Besides, it is also a question if, on the return of the jewel to the Treasury in 1900, both by the Amildar after repairs and the Parpathegar after the close of the procession, the same was properly examined before being placed in the Muzrai box.

22. The petitioner also begs to submit that he is ignorant of what reports were made by Mr. Mahomed Jaffer, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who held a very elaborate local enquiry lasting for nearly a fortnight, examined all the important records, recorded the statements of all interested parties and formulated his findings on the case, as also by the Deputy Commissioner who submitted his final report to Government thereon. How far these officers implicated the petitioner with the tampering in question is also a point deserving of your Highness' consideration.

23. Amidst such conflicting circumstances and facts, the petitioner begs to submit, it is harsh, nay cruel, to construe that the loss was caused in his charge and make him liable for the large sum of Rs. 549—0—0.

24. The petitioner cannot deny that his examination of the jewel was not quite satisfactory and that he relied on the statements of the individuals he was surrounded with, but the fact that such a high functionary as the Amildar and his minor subordinates who, for a series of years, dealt with the jewel in question, fully testified to their correctness, is, the petitioner ventures to submit, a justification and defence, for his act, assuming that he was guilty of negligence and carelessness. At the same time there was nothing in the surface to show that the jewel had been tampered with, the ladis and the number of pearls and padakas corresponded quite with the Muzrai list ; and it is impossible for any careful official to detect at a first glance the substitution of false for real pearls, and much less the petitioner.

25. The petitioner would humbly leave it to your Highness' mercy to consider if the Government is justified in throwing the whole blame on him and not only force him to make good the loss, which, to a poor man like him, is a ruin, but also to retire him from the service which question is also engaging the attention of Government in the Revenue Department.

26. As regards the second point, *i. e.*, unnecessary delay in the examination, the petitioner begs to submit that his main reason for delaying the examination

was in the hope that the Amildar Guru Row would himself come up and formally hand over the charge, but as already detailed above, he failed to do so, and the petitioner had therefore no alternative but to conduct the examination himself. This accounts for the so called delay.

27. The petitioner is a man of a large family, he belongs to the family of Munshi Shamaiya (his grand father) who served your Highness' ancestor His Highness Sri Krishnaraj Wadayar Bahadur. The petitioner is an official of 36 year's standing, had not given cause for the slightest dissatisfaction or complaint and the officers he has served under have expressed themselves quite satisfied of his work. He has been a Sheristadar for 7 or 8 years of which, he served as such for 4 years in the Kolar District and came to the Mysore District only in 1898, first to Nagamangala and thence to Gundlupet, where within a few months of his advent, the greatest and most serious calamity has fallen upon him.

28. The Petitioner begs to submit what little he gets (Rs. 50—0—0) is barely sufficient to keep up the family. In such a plight the petitioner finds it extremely hard in being called upon to pay Rs. 549—0—0 with the probability of being retired in a few months, if not days.

29. In these pitiful circumstances, as his only and last resort, he has made himself bold to present himself at your Highness' feet, with these few lines, in the hope that your Highness will be graciously pleased to send for the records connected with this case, go through the several points noticed in this his humble memorial, and vouchsafe to him that prerogative of mercy, which under your Highness' benevolent rule is extended even to the poorest and meanest criminal, and thus support him and his large family.

30. The petitioner also begs that pending your Highness' orders on the appeal, the Taluk authorities may be instructed to defer action in recovering from the petitioner the sum of Rs. 549 for which the Amildar has already taken coercive measures (Vide Amildar's Yadi No. 269 Dated 14th instant. (Copy enclosed.)

31. The petitioner once more begs to assure your Highness that he is wholly innocent, that he neither knew nor had anything to do with the tampering of the jewel, that the key of the box containing the jewel in question remained with him only for 13 days, between the 16th and 29th October 1901, and that beyond being somewhat careless in not very cautiously examining the pearls, he has had nothing whatever to do in the case.

32. In these circumstances, the petitioner begs your Highness' solicitude on behalf of himself and his 11 dependents and trusts that the most arbitrary order of the Government will be set aside and justice done to him.

The petitioner most respectfully & humbly begs to remain,
Your most gracious Highness'
Obedient and Humble Servant,
M. Narayandiah
Taluk Sheristedar of Gundlupet.

BANGALORE,
26TH NOVEMBER 1902.

V. D. Press Bangalore—1902.

ರಿll ನೆಂll 269—ಮು.

ಗುಂಡ್ಲುಪ್ಯಾಟೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಛೇರಿಯಿಂದ.

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಜಕೂರು ಶಿರಸ್ತೆದಾರ್ ನಂಜುಡಪ್ಪನವರಿಗೆ ಆಂಕಿ.

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಜಕೂರು ಹಿಮವದ್ಗೋಪಾಲಸ್ವಾಮಿ ದೇವರ ಮುತ್ತಿನ ಕಂಠೀಸರದ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ಡಿll ಮುಜರಾಯಿ ಯಿಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಸಾದರಾದ 12—11—02 ನೇ ಮಕ್ಕುಂ 87ನೇ ನಂಬರ್ ಹುಕುಂ ಮಲಫ್ಹೂಫಿ 29—10—02 ನೇ ಮಕ್ಕುಂ ರಿ $\frac{29-39}{\text{Muzrai } 29-93}$ ನೇ ನಂಬರ್ ಗವರ್ನಮೆಂಟ್ ಪ್ರೊಸಿಡಿಂಗ್ಸ್ ಕಾಪಿಯನ್ನ ತಮ್ಮ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇದರ ಕೂಡ ರವಾನಿಸಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಮುತ್ತು ವೈರ ಬಾಬತು ಖರೀದಿ ಮೊಬಲಗು ಕೂಡ್ಲೆ ಜಮಾಯಿಸಿ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಜಮಾ ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿ ಇದೆ.

(Sd.) N. GOPALAKRISHNA IYENGAR,
Amildar.

14—11—1902.

Proceedings of the Government of H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore,

Muzrai Department.

Read:—

Correspondence ending with the letter No. 262 dated 13th March 1902, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District reporting on the missing pearls, padakas &c. of a real pearl Necklace (deposited in the Gundlupet Taluk Treasury) belonging to the Sri Himavat Gopalaswami temple in the Gundlupet Taluk.

Order thereon No. $\frac{829-89.}{\text{Muz F. } 29-93.}$ Dated Bangalore 29th October 1902

With reference to the adove, the Government observe that except the irregularity imputed to Mr. Guru Row of having taken the temple jewels to his house for repairing them which however, he does not admit, Government do not see how he can be held accountable for the missing pearls. It is not denied that on one occasion shortly after this event (the respective dates being the 17th and the 22nd of March 1900) the said jewels were taken out of the Treasury and brought back after use in the temple. If on this occasion any defect was discovered, it is unreasonable to connect the loss with a prior event and hold the Amildar (Mr. Guru Raw) liable for it.

2. The facts collected in the enquiry while, it must be remarked was unnecessarily protracted, do not enable Government to say with certainty, when and how he loss occured. But there is no mitigation of the serious and gross carelessness on the part of Nanjundiah, Taluk Sheristadar who received the charge of this jewel from the Amildar Mr. Guru Rao, on the eve of his leaving the Taluk on transfer. He unnecessarily delayed the examination and when actually conducting it, he showed himself most perfunctory and incapable. He was not able to see the jewel himself. He did not handle it. He did not even take the trouble of seeing that every thing was at it was represented to be by Tirumalachar, an old Parpettigar, and Muzrai Gumasta Subbanna, both of whom, do not appear to be trustworthy or beyond reproach. But the fact remains that the jewel continued in the custody of Nanjundiah till it was inspected again by Amildar Mr. Gopalakrishna Iyengar. There is no suggestion that this jewel has been taken out of the Treasury room, although before the transfer of the charge it is said that on account of the difficulty to remove the big box, the small Muzrai box had been kept alone by itself in the Treasury room. The situation then is this:—There is no clear information as to when the jewel was tampered with. Nanjundiah received charge of it without any demur and when he handed it back to Amildar Mr. Gopalakrishna Iyengar, the defect was found out and from the jewel had been abstracted good pearls and other articles worth Rs. 549—0—0. There can be no question as to the liability of Nanjundiah to account for the loss, thus caused in his charge and this is the least punishment that he can be subjected to. The Government therefore direct that the value of the present loss be recovered from Sheristedar Nanjundiah. In regard to the Deputy Commissioner's recommendation to retire him from service on account of his old age and inefficiency, separate orders will be issued.

3. Parpattegar Tirumalachar and Muzrai Gumasta Subbanna who were handling these jewels and who have not chosen to give or obtain information regarding the true origin of this case must, the Government direct, be dismissed the service.

4. The Government further direct that better care must be taken of the Muzrai jewels and when Assistant Commissioners and other officers inspect Taluk Treasuries, they must invariably inspect the valuable property of the temples also.

(Sd.) L. ANANTASAMI RAO,
Deputy Secretary, Muzrai Dept.

Memo No. 87.

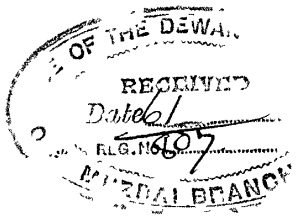
Copy forwarded to the Amildar of Gundlupet Taluk for information and issue of needful orders.

Mysore
12—11—1902.

(Sd.) C. B. SESHAGIRI RAO,
For Deputy Commissioner.

(True Copy)
(Sd.) N. GOPALAKRISHNA IYENGAR,
Amildar.

(11)



OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.
Mysore, 23rd March 1903

No 1730
1

and
1/3/03

Petition — as shown below, to His Highness the Maharaja, to

transferred to the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Muzrai Department, Bangalore for in continuation of this office No 717 dated 28th November 1902

No. 1032
20/3/03
21

By Order,

I. C. S
Private Secretary
to H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore.

11(a) 1032

To,

E. Maconochie Esquire I C S

Private Secretary to

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

The humble petition of M. Nanjundayya,

Taluq Shirastedar, Gundlupet.

Respectfully Sheweth—

1. That your humble petitioner presented, on the 26th November 1902, an appeal against the orders of the Government No. 829-89 Muz F 29-93 dated the 29th October 19 directing your petitioner to make good the loss the government sustained by the misterious replacement of the pearl necklace belonging to the Himavad Gopalswamy Temple in the Gundlupet Taluq.

2. That your humble petitioner has, unfortunately, received no final orders, as yet, on his humble memorial and that in consequence, has been threatened to recover the value there of from the sale-proceeds of your humble petitioner's private property.

3. That your humble petitioner, therefore, prays

prays that the decision referred to above may be kindly ordered to stand in abeyance pending the final disposal of your humble petitioner's Memorial.

4. And that your humble petitioner further begs your Honour will earn the lifelong gratitude of an innocent and oppressed individual by ordering stern and speedy justice to your humble petitioner in the matter which affects his sole means and honour.

The petitioner respectfully begs to remain, your Honour's most obedient servant,

4th March 1903,
Mysore.

M. Krishnaiah
Shirastedar

Subd to the Dewan

The File on this subject is, I understand, now with the Dewan, having been subd by the Resr Agent with the 1st Councillor's Remarks

Hence the present Memorial is subd to the Dewan

11/12/02

RJ
11.12.02

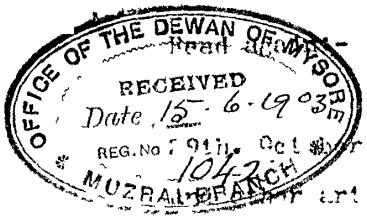
Mepila returned
31.1.03

(95
The Dewan directed that a proper note may be put up with ref to the facts of the file re subd-1872)

Mutpras. Each
2/2/03

(12)

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur.



Read above Government Order No. [illegible] dated [illegible] directing that the notes of the proceedings and articles of agreement [illegible] the Maharaja of Jaipur, and in which the [illegible] submitted covered from Mr. Westropp, Chief Secretary to Government, stating that copies of the same were required for the Secretary's retirement for record.

Ans 16/6/03

Read:-

"Original letter from the Chief Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, dated [illegible] copies of Government Order [illegible]

Order thereon No. R 4574-6 dated [illegible]

The facts of the case are given in the [illegible] need above. Mr. Westropp [illegible] whole loss on the ground that [illegible] the dilemma (Gun Case), [illegible] loss temporarily from [illegible] ders, as it [illegible] rate. The further [illegible] could not [illegible] hill, or to [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] the circumstances [illegible] of all further [illegible] upon it [illegible] ordered to [illegible] recovered from [illegible].

As [illegible] a prisoner [illegible] age of 65 years and [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] proceed
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Hannah Kerr

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

No R 4577

Mysore Dewans Office
Petition Dept
13th June 1903

Endorsement granted to —
M. Nanjundayya, Sheristadar of the
Gundlepet Taluk in reply to his
Petition dated 26th November 1902, —
submitted to His Highness the —
Maharaja praying that the orders
passed by Government regarding the
loss of pearls and other articles abstracted
from a necklace belonging to the Sri
Nimavat Gopalaswami temple in the
Gundlupet Taluk, may be set aside
and that he may not be retired from
Service.

Petitioner is informed that His
Highness has been pleased to reduce
the amount payable by the petitioner
towards the loss to Rs 200/- which he
should refund early and to order his
retirement from Service at the end
of this month.

By order

"Copy

Asst. S.C.R.
Secretary

Before I proceed to give an opinion in this case about retiring the Sheristedar, I should be obliged by the Dewan obtaining a distinct ruling as to whether the report of the Deputy Commissioner on the question of the res--ponsibility of the different Taluk of--ficials concerned for tampering with the jewel kept in the Treasury should not have been referred to the Revenue Commissioner for being dealt with be--fore it came up to Government. The Dewan's order is dated 20th October i.e after a Revenue Commissioner had been constituted and had been in existence for 74 days. I have on many previous occasions brought to the notice of the Government, the inconvenience and the inexpediency of ignoring the Revenue Commissioner when the conduct of Taluk officials in Departments other than purely Revenue is concerned. It is not conducive to discipline to allow Deputy

Commissioners to address Government di-
-rect when the conduct of Taluk offi-
-cials is in question and the alleged
irregularities are committed in regard
to matters connected with Departments
other than the Revenue, such as Muzrai,
Local Funds, Municipalities, Treasury,
&c. As a case in point the Dewan has al
-ready passed an order expressing an
opinion regarding the culpability of
the Sheristedar and exonerating the
Amildar from all liability, and the
pers are referred to me regarding th
disposal of the question of retiring
the Sheristedar on pension. As at pre
-sent advised I have my own opinion
the culpability of this official,
which is not in all particulars the
same as the Dewan's, but I should
be adding to the prestige of the Gove
by doing so. All these incon
-ces would be avoided if, follow
analogy of the powers of the Deputy
Commissioner, all matters co

When remarks are out of place if the Collector has any opinion or information before in the matter he might do so confidentially if he is so afraid and mindful of the prestige of the Govt. Instead of remarks will I fear not enhance the prestige

with the conduct of the Taluk and Dis-
-trict officials are made to pass thro'
the Revenue Commissioner, the Govern-
-ment dealing with them in the diffe-
-rent port folios when they come up to
them from the Revenue Commissioner.

In connection with this
case I append extracts from my D.O.
dated 6th September 1902 to the Dewan
wherein I have urged the desirability
of these matters being referred to the
Revenue Commissioner in the first in-
-tance.

P. Madhava Rao

8th November 1902.

The question raised by
does not affect the merits
of this case or rather
question which is now
placed before H.H. by the
by the memorialist
It will be convenient
to deal with it when
other papers are re-

1.IV.03

Extracts from my D.O. dated 6th September 1902 to the Dewan.

x x x

In order to improve the efficiency of the Revenue Department the Revenue Commissioner will have to exercise control and supervision over Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners in all their capacities. Within the last twelve months a practice has sprung up of the irregula--rities committed by Amildars and their subordi--nates being noticed by the member of Council in charge of the port folio in whose Department such irregularities were committed without reference to the Revenue Councillor who was supposed to be responsible for the administration of the Revenue Department. If discipline and effectiveness is to be maintained this system of different authori--ties being entrusted with control over Amildars should cease, and the conduct of the Revenue offi--cials should be noticed in the first instance by the Revenue Commissioner in whatever capacity they may have erred. Lest I should be charged with indulging in exaggeration, I will bring to the recollection of the Dewan three instances which are still fresh in my mind. I give the facts as I remember them as owing to the holidays yesterday, to day and tomorrow, I cannot get access to the re--cords.

I. Jagalur case.- There was an overdrawal by one of the depositors in the Government Savings Bank at Jagalur through the carelessness of the Amil--dar, the Taluk Sheristedar, and other officials of the Taluk. The matter was reported to Govern--ment by the Deputy Commissioner. The Secretaria

treated the papers as belonging to the Financial Port folio and placed them before the Dewan who passed final orders in the matter without my be--ing consulted and without any intimation to me. The matter came to my notice as Revenue Council--lor casually in connection with the appointment of a successor to the Sheristedar of the Jagalur Taluk who had been reduced by the Dewan for his carelessness in connection with the case. I was ignorant of the censure passed on the Amildar even when I was asked by the Secretariat to send up proposals for posting and transferring Amildars and recommended the man for a good Taluk in en--tire ignorance of his delinquencies.

II. Nelamangala case.- On the inspection of the Nelamangala Taluk Treasury by the Assistant Com--missioner in charge of the Taluk, some serious defalcations in stamps and money were brought to light. The officials at fault including the Ta--luk Sheristedar were tried criminally. This case was reported to Government by the Deputy Commis--sioner and the Secretariat submitted the papers to the Dewan. The Dewan passed final orders in the matter. The Revenue Councillor was not con--sulted and knew nothing about the case. The case was brought to the notice of the Revenue Council--lor casually in connection with the transfer of the Amildar.

III. Chikkanaikanhalli case.- The Amildar of Chikkanaikanhalli Taluk was reported against fc. payment for a District Fund well without satis--ing himself that the work had been completed. T. Secretariat submitted the papers fi.st to the Councillor in charge of the Local and Municipal

Funds Port folio and then to the Dewan who order--ed that the Amildar should be suspended pending the result of enquiry into the matter. The Depu--ty Commissioner's report on the conduct of the Amildar was on receipt submitted to the member in charge of the Local Funds port folio and then to the Dewan who passed final orders in the matter, cancelling the suspension of the Amildar and res--toring him to his appointment. Orders were accor--dingly issued and after the whole case had been finally disposed of the papers were sent to me for information.

When the Amildar, late of the Nelamanga--la Taluk, called on me yesterday he was explain--ing to me the result of the trial in the Chief Court regarding the series of defalcations that had been going on in the Taluk Treasury and post--ed me in the details of the case and the measures which should be taken to prevent a recurrence of these evils. There is the question of how the Treasury officials, the Gumasta and the Sheriste--dar should be dealt with. I believe if the old system of all matters connected with the Taluk Treasury being reported by the Deputy Commissioner to the Secretary and ultimately taken up to the Dewan and his passing orders regarding the con--duct of the Taluk officials and the measures ne--cessary for preventing a recurrence of such ir--regularities, is to be continued it will not be possible for the Revenue Commissioner to control or supervise the Revenue Establishments.

What I contend for is the restoration of the practice which prevailed even under the Rules of Business of the Regency Council, namel

that in all cases in which the irregularities of Amildars in capacities other than Revenue, were noticed and the Amildars punished, the member of Council in charge of the Revenue portfolio was consulted. As instances, I may refer to the sus--pension of B. Sreenivasa Rao, Amildar of Sriran--gapatam Taluk, for an irregularity in the Muzrai Department, to the stoppage of promotion of the Amildar of Chellakere Taluk (G.R. Sreenivasa Iyen--gar) for his neglect to take prompt action on the outbreak of cholera in one of his villages and to a similar stoppage of promotion in the case of the Amildar of Maddagiri Taluk for fail--ure to investigate a murder case.

To the Dewan

12/11

7233

RD 14.11.02

R 3010
~~189~~ 1902-03.

FROM The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore.

To
The Secretary, to the Govt. of Mysore
Dated 20 Rev. + Ecn. Dept.
Despatched 21 February
Received 1903.
General No. 744
No.
Enclosure No. One Service Register + one V. file,

Submitting the service register of Nanjundiah, Taluk Sheristadar of the Gundlupet Taluk.

R
24.2.03
Reg[illegible]

C.R
21/3

No.

Office of the Deputy Commissioner of the
Mysore District,
Dated Mysore 20th February 1903.

From

B. K. Venkatavarada Iyengar, Esq.
Deputy Commissioner of Mysore

To

A. V. Nanjundayya, Esq. M. A., M. L.
Secretary to the Government of
Mysore in the Revenue and
General Departments.

Sir,

As called for in your docket No. 3026, dated the 5th February 1903, I have the honor to forward herewith the service register of Nanjundayya, Shirastedar of the Gundal pet Taluk, and to state that he completes his 58th year on the 28th February 1903, and 36 years of service on the 16th October 1903 having entered the service on the 16th October 1866

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

B K Venkatavarada Iyengar

Deputy Commissioner of the
Mysore District.

VL

Revenue

Draft
Issue at once
from Kista-Bypass
21/2/04
Intimation
to the Collector

Read:—

Government Q—o no
R 45744—6 dated 13th June 1903,
directing the retirement of
from service of Ranjundappa
from the end of last month.

Shristadar of the
Gundlupet Taluk,

And memorial no
Ryd
432 dated 16th August 1903
addressed to His Highness the
Maharaja by Ranjundappa,
praying that he may be retained
in service, till he can qualify
himself for full pension—

R. 2485—2487 Q
R. 29 of 1893
22.2.1903
22

Order:—

Ecdt to Peshr
21/2/04

The Government are
not prepared to reopen
the case, which has been
finally decided in their
order of June 1903, read above

(H. H's order)

21/2/04

The Revenue Comr in reply

Dy Secy, Mysore Asst-
Comptroller, report for

Muzrai Department.

Subject.

Memorial of M. Nanjundayya Sheristedar of Gundlepet Taluk appealing against the order of Govt., directing the recovery from him of the value of the missing pearls &c of a necklace belonging to the Sri Himavat-Gopalaswami temple at Gundlepet

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The memorialist appeals against the order of Govt passed in their Pro: No 829-39 Muzrai 29-93 dated 29th Oct 1902 directing the recovery from him of the value of the miss

Padakas &c, of a real pearl necklace (deposited in the Gundlepet Taluk Treasury) belonging to the Sri Hiravad Gopalaswami temple at Gundlepet.

2. The facts of the case are:—

In November 1901, it was reported that 6 rubies, 2 emeralds and 2 Padakas of a real pearl necklace belonging to the temple and which had been deposited in the Taluk Treasury, for safe custody, were missing and that its pearls appeared to be false ones. It was also stated that the Taluk Sheristedar (the memorialist) had kept

his

his private box along with the
murasai property in the Treasury
the Govt observed that the fact in
that the jewels placed in the Taluk
Treasury for safe custody, were
found missing, pointed at once
to dishonesty on the part of
the Officers and Officials who had
to do with the Treasury, and they
directed a thorough and sifting
enquiry into the matter.

3. The matter was thoroughly
enquired into by Mr Mohammed
Jaffer, Assistant Superintendent
of Police and the detail

enquiry is treated at length in the office note (marked A)

4 During the enquiry it was brought to light that Amildar M. Govinda Rao undertook to have the necklace repaired on his own responsibility and got the repairs executed in a shotti near the bath room of his private residence. The necklace in question was returned to the Treasury after the repairs and was once given to the temple priest and returned, on the 30th March 1900.

5. After the 30th March 1900 the first time the box containing the Nizam jewels was opened was on

on the 16th October 1901, when Sheristedar Nanjundayya took charge in consequence of Amildar Mr. Guru Rao's transfer to Hunigal. Mr. Guru Rao however did not formally hand over charge of the jewels to the Sheristedar. The Sheristedar was new to the Taluk and had never before seen the jewels. After the day's work was over and in lamp light he went through the form of taking charge of the jewels in the absence of the Amildar, without closely examining or counting

in reference to the original list although he had the Parpathegar of the temple and the Muzai Gumasta to assist him. The Dy Commissioner held the Sheristedar to blame for the most perfunctory manner in which he conducted the examination of the jewels when he took charge. He had absolutely no excuse for overlooking the deficiency in the number of the bodies. The Dy Commr was of opinion that a man who was so careless in such an important matter, was unfit to continue in Service and recommended his immediate retirement.

The Govt thereupon observed

observed that, except the irregularity imputed to Mr. Guru Rao of having taken the temple jewels to his house for repairing them, which however, he does not admit, they did not see how he can be held accountable for the missing pearls It is not denied that on one occasion shortly after this event, the said jewels were taken out of the Treasury and brought back after use in the temple. If on this occasion any defect was discovered it is unreasonable to connect the loss with a prior event and hold the Auditor liable for it

The Court further observed that there is no mitigation of the serious and gross carelessness on the part of Nanjundayya, Taluk Sheristedar He unnecessarily delayed the examination, and when actually conducting it, he showed himself most perfunctory and incapable. He was not able to see the jewel himself. He did not handle it. He did not even take the trouble of seeing that everything was as it was represented to be by the old Parpathegar and the Nurpai Gumasta both of whom do not appear to be trustworthy or beyond reproach. But the fact remains that the jewel continued

in

"
in the custody of Nanjundayya till
it was inspected again by Amildar
Mr. Gopalakrishnaiengar. There is no
suggestion that this jewel had
been taken out of the Treasury room
although before the transfer of
the charge it is said that, on
account of the difficulty to remove
the big box, the small Murpai box
had been kept alone by itself
in the Treasury room. The situation
then is this:— There is no clear
information as to when the jewel
was tampered with: Nanjundayya
received charge of it without any
demur and when he handed it

back to Amildar Mr. Gopalakrishnaiyar the defect was found out and from the jewel had been abstracted good pearls and other articles worth Rs 549. There can be no question as to the liability of Nanjundayya to account for the loss thus caused in his charge, and this is the least punishment that he can be subjected to"

The Govt in the foregoing circumstances directed that the value of the loss be recovered from Sheristedar Nanjundayya. The Dy Commissioner's recommendation to retire him from service is pending before Govt in the Revenue Department

7. Against the foregoing order the memorialist has appealed and submits that he put off taking

Charge of the jewels for 3 or 4 days in the hope that Amildar Mr. Swamy Rao would personally turn up and make over charge as it is contrary to rules to take charge in the absence of the Amildar. He was quite new to the Taluk and had no knowledge of the temple jewels. He took all possible precautions by sending for the Murasi Gumasta the Parpattegar of the temple and its Archak, although the Amildar had sent the Key and requested the memorialist to take charge and not delay it adding that everything was correct and that it

was nothing to be afraid of

He repeats that during the Examination when the missing jewel was taken out, he observed that two strings were loose and that he desired the Parpattegar to be more careful in its Examination. He allowed the jewel to be put in the box on being assured by the Mudaliar Gumasta and the Parpattegar that the loose strings corresponded with those in tact and that they were all correct and satisfactory and might be passed over. He submits that he was assured that the pearls of the two strings were as before and that there was no tampering

tampering and that he had no reason to doubt the sincerity of their statements. Even if he had personally seen the jewels the memorialist says, that it could not have been possible to detect at the first glance, the substitution of false pearls which a smuthed by bore exact resemblance to the real ones. He does not deny that his examination was not quite satisfactory in that he relied on the statements of the individuals he was surrounded with but the fact that such a high functionary as the Assistant

women subordinates, who, for a series of years, dealt with the jewel in question, fully testified to their correctness, is, the memorialist submits a justification and defence for his act, assuming that he was guilty of negligence and carelessness. He urges that he is wholly innocent, that he neither knew nor had anything to do with the tampering of the jewel, that the key of the box containing the jewel in question remained with him only for 13 days between the 16th and 29th October 1901 and that beyond being somewhat careless in not very cautiously examining the ~~pearls~~ pearls, he had nothing whatever to do with

the Case. He humbly begs that His Highness the Maharaja may be graciously pleased to vouchsafe to him the prerogative of mercy and thus support him and his large family, as it is extremely hard for him in being called upon to pay Rs 5249- with the probability of being retired from service soon

Another petition No. 1032 dated 28th March 1903 has been received from the Shanisteda Nanjundayya, through the Private Secretary to H. H. (vide no 1,750 dated 23rd March 1903) in which the petitioner prays that early orders may be passed on his memorial

as the value of the missing
jewel – Viz, Rs 574 has been
ordered to be recovered from
the petitioner's private property

Subd to the Dewan

The first petition in
this case has been referred to this
Office by the Private Secretary to
H H the Maharaja, for report

29/3/03

PD 30 3.02
9451

Submitted to His Highness
The case is undoubtedly
of very serious neglect – and
the Jewel the missing value
of which the Shembedar has
to make good belongs to
a Temple – Not a standing
one but probably unknown
to the Shembedar that the
jewels of Servants are held personally
liable for the Temple property

in their charge - & it must
be a fortiori so where a responsible
officer of Govt went only to an
Auxiliary in rank to charge
of it - It was only the other day
that steps through whose neglect
embezzlement of Govt money
was facilitated were ordered to
make good the amount of the
loss - The Jewish Council by Govt
without for the temple

1: IV. 83

RECORD OF CASE SUBMITTED FOR THE ORDERS

OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA.

456

SUBJECT

Memorial of Nanjandayya, Taluk Sheristedar of Gundlepett, appealing against the orders of Govt making him liable for the values of certain jewels, the property of the Kimat Gopalaswamy's temple at Gundlepett.

ORDER

I have considered this case with some care, and am not altogether satisfied with the orders passed. Will the Dewan kindly consider the following points and send up the case with his opinion.

Was Gururao in order in taking the jewels out and having them repaired on his own responsibility?

Did he not render himself liable to a share of the blame by neglecting to hand over valuable property of this kind in person?

Are there any rules of procedure for the custody of temple jewels by the Taluk officials? If not, should not part of the loss be borne by the State?

Is not the punishment proposed to be inflicted, viz: a fine of ₹5600 and immediate retirement, excessive, in the case of an Official drawing the pay of a Taluk Sheristedar? At the worst he has been guilty of carelessness. There is no imputation of dishonesty; indeed the fact that the strings of pearls were loose before the change is strong presumptive evidence of the tampering having taken place previously.

One other question:-Is not a Taluk Official entrusted with the safe custody of such property in his capacity of treasury Officer, not as a Muzrai subordinate, and consequently should not he be dealt with through, and with the advice of, the Revenue Commr? I should like this question discussed after the case now in question is disposed of.

KRW

22/5/03

Deferred Telegram

From (Bangalore)
Deputy Secretary

To (Ooty)
M. Shama Row Esqre
Assistant Secretary with the
Dewan of Mysore
Bhavani House

Order re Muzrai Gumasta Subbanna and Shroff Subbanna issued to Deputy Commissioner in very terms of Dewans remarks on 5th May after my return from tour. File posted to-day

Dft

30/5/83
Deputy Secretary
Muzrai Deptt

Submitted to His Highness,

I have again studied the whole of the papers English and Kanarese in this file and considered them carefully. I may at once say that I am not prepared to attribute any fraud or dishonesty to Nanjundayya. His case is a really hard one. There is no doubt that he was grossly negligent and his culpability on that account is very great. I have since learnt from the papers that the box containing this jewel was not even locked up after the receipt of the charge by Nanjundayya. The lock and key were found lying where they had been placed at the time of the examination and the un-locked condition of the box was found by the new Amildar Gopala Krishniengar. Nanjundayya admits this. Another circumstance which aggravates his carelessness is that Parpategar Tirumalachar states that at the time of the examination prior to receiving charge he called attention to the altered state of the jewel but no heed was given to it by the Sheristedar. The latter however denies this. Such conduct on his part is extremely unsatisfactory. If Nanjundayya had not been above 50 years of age he might have been degraded. I cannot help submitting that if an officer of Government so plainly culpable and admittedly incompetent

and who is also superannuated is kept in service the example will be highly prejudi -cial to the discipline of the service.- and on this point His Highness may be pleas -ed to pass orders. The 1st Councillor has opened issues which are not relevent and require consideration, but on that score I do not know that it is desirable to prolong the retention of Nanjundayya in service.

I am not prepared to hold that Nanjund ayya either directly or indirectly contri- buted to the loss of a part of this jewel. But he assumed the legal responsibility upon himself and the enforcement of such liability is a logical consequence. He gave full acquittance to Guru Rav and by his conduct he has relieved Guru Rav altogether of his liability. I do not see how any blame can be brought home to Guru Rav. He says he was present in the cutcheri. I am not aware of any rule laying down that he should hand over the charge of valuables personally. On the other hand it may not unreasonably be argued in his favour that he was content to leave the whole examination to the reliev -ing officer not feeling any anxiety or suspecting any irregularity in the details of the charge handed over. When the officer who receives the charge takes upon himself to give an acquittance to his predecessor I do not know how he can shift the blame to the latter. Guru Rav was certainly not

not in order in taking the jewels to his ~~he~~ house, and he has certainly spoken evasively if not uttered a falsehood when he denied that he did so; but the evidence of Ramakrishnayya, Parpattegar Tirumalachar recorded in Guru Rav's absence appears so straightforward and honest that I am disposed to believe it and submit my opinion that the jewels were restored in a perfect condition to the Treasury. They were taken once after this repair for use in the Temple and when returned Sheristedar Mahomed Khan who was not on the best of terms with the Amildar admits having received them all right. Before however forming a definite conclusion on this point I would beg to suggest that the First Councillor may be deputed to hold a formal investigation into the matter in the presence of Guru Rav and submit a finding for the orders of His Highness. As far as I can judge from the record it does not lead to an inference of foul play on his part. Possibly further enquiry by Mr. Madhava Rav may throw more light on the point. His insinuative remarks lead one to suspect that he has some information about it. I have no objection to have the matter sifted thoroughly by the 1st Councillor.

I am not sure that there are any rules about the custody of Moozrci property by Govt officers and I shall submit a further Note on this subject.

I confess that Manjunday,a fares rather badly in this case. His retirement is no

doubt what seems to be necessary for a super-annuated official guilty of negligence of such culpability and magnitude. The Deputy Commis-sioner of Mysore is also of the same opinion. The pecuniary infliction may however be light-ened. I have no hesitation in recommending a merciful treatment of the man by His Highness. I was guided by the opinion of the Deputy Com missioner regarding the value of the pearls that each of the missing ones was worth five Rupees. But in an old account the value of the jewel is recorded as Rs.692-8-0. and it is said to have contained 318 pearls. Of these it is now found that 105 or about one-third has been substituted. The proportion of this recorded value comes to about 230 rupees roughly for the lost pearls and it is open to His Highness to direct the temple being reimbursed by this amount. The principle is one of retribution entirely and it is to make good the loss to the temple that any fine should be recovered. It is also not unreasonable to hold that the Insti-tution which receives the benefit of Govern-ment management must also be prepared to bear the loss which cannot be attributed to any one and which is inevitable in all ordinary concerns conducted with due care and deligence. It can-not be overlocked that the value of the jewel is but an accident not entering into the charac-ter of the negligence. His Highness may adopt any of these views and fix the amount to be recover-ed from Nanjundayya at Rs.230/- or any less sum as he may be pleased.

The last point suggested by His Highness

His Highness will be condidered and another note submitted.

The recovery of this amount from Tan jundayya has been held in abeyance.

30.V.03

Record of Case submitted for the orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

657

Resubmitting, with opinion papers connected with the Memorial of Nanjundayya Sheristedar of Gundlupet.

Order.

Nanjundayya may be retired at the end of this month He should also be directed to refund Rs 200.

I do not think further enquiry as to Guru Rao is necessary.

I attach importance to the other matter discussed in the Case & desire that they may not be lost sight of.

~~K.R.W.~~

4/6/13

7/3/5/6/13

Per Memoir papers order are I Retain with me the other points in view & submit a note at a very early date

5/6/13

D.Q.

6/6/13

Papers re Shroff
Subbanna, Gundlepett
Taluk.

Returned after
reference —

The file about
Shetiadas Nanjundappa
of Gundlepett, has been
submitted separately
to the Revenue Board
Secretary, with orders
passed by His Highness
thereon

9.6.03
Mysore

Submitted to Hy. Secy

Secy
Revenue Board
9/6/03

Read again :-

G. O. No. 829-39 Muz. J. 29.93 dated 29th October 1902, directing that the value, Rs 549, of the pearls and other articles abstracted from a pearl necklace belonging to the Sri Avinavat Gopalaswami temple in the Gundlupet Taluk, be recovered from M. Nanjundaiya, Sheristadar of the said Taluk, and stating that separate orders will be issued regarding the Sheristadar's retirement from service.

Read.-

Memorial dated 26. 11 1902, submitted to His Highness the Maharaja by M. Nanjundaiya, praying that the above order of Govt may be set aside

---

Order thereon.-

The facts of the case are given in the Govt Order read above. The reason for holding Nanjundaiya responsible for the loss is that he was guilty of gross carelessness, and his examination of the jewel after receiving charge of from the Amildar, Mr Guru Rao

R4574-6 D 13/12/03

He Nanjundaiya was held to be liable to make good the whole loss on the ground that he had received charge of it from the Amildar (Guru Rao), and

was most perfunctory and unnecessarily delayed Nanjundayya now represents that he took sufficient care to examine the jewel, that the jewel corresponded with the description of it given in the Muzrai list, and that it was impossible for him to detect at a first glance the substitution of false for real pearls. But he admits that his examination was not quite satisfactory and that he relied on the statements of others that the jewel was not defective. Regarding the delay in examining the jewel, Nanjundayya states that he waited to receive charge formally and personally from the Amildar, which, however, was not done by the Amildar. The Sheristadar prays that he may not be retired from service as intended by Govt.

2. The representation now made by Nanjundayya does not show that he is not guilty of gross negligence. In fact, his culpability is aggravated by the circumstance that the box, in which the jewel was kept, was found unlocked by that, as the jewel was found to have been tampered with before he handed over charge to the next Amildar ~~His representation~~ he was guilty of gross and culpable Carelessness at any rate The further representation since made by the Sheristedar does not ~~even~~ disclose any grounds for exonerating him of this Charge. There is however no reason to impute any fraud or dishonesty to him, or to suspect any Connivance on his part of the Commission of the offence in respect of the jewel. ~~Postage~~ in charge

Mr Gopalakrishnieyar, Amilda
and the lock & key were found
where they had been placed at
the time of the Sheristadar's
examination. Another aggravat
circumstance is that the Sheri
tadar did not heed ~~the contrade-~~
~~mand~~ what was said by
Parpathegar Virumalachar
at the time of the examination
regarding the altered state of
the jewel. The Sheristadar, howe
denies such a statement i
having been made. Though
no doubt can be entertained
as regards the culpable negligenc
of Nanjundaiya, Govt are
not prepared to attribute any
fraud or dishonesty to him, or
to hold that he directly or
indirectly contributed to the
loss. By taking charge of the
jewel without demur, he assume
the legal responsibility ~~to upon~~ to accou
himself for it and discharged
~~and gave full~~
~~acquittance to~~ Mr Gurue Rao.
Nanjundaiya is responsible
for the loss which has been
estimated at Rs 549. But
as he represents, it would be
hard upon him to recover the
whole amount from

But taking all the
circs in his favour into
Consideration, ~~it is consi-~~
~~dered that~~ he may be
given the benefit of all
favourable presumptions;
and as the value of the jewel entered

dy C. His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to order that Vd be enough of Vanyendraiya should be ordered to refund Rs 200/- towards the loss This amount will be recovered from him early.

in an old account is Considerably less than what was put before it by the Dy C. The Financial Calculation made by the Asstt has been found to be correct and will be included in the order

3. As Vd Vanyendraiya being a has passed the age of 55 years, and has ~~superannuated official quality~~ Qualified for a Superannuation ~~of negligence of great culpability~~ pension ~~and magnitude~~ Govt consider it ~~necessary~~ undesirable to retain him any ~~to retire him from service. The Dy Comr of~~ longer in the service, and Mysore is also of the same opinion. ~~He~~ The Taluk Sheristedar will, accordingly, be retired at the end of the current month.

accepting the opinion of the Dy C of Mysore, they are pleased to direct that he may be retired from the end of this month.

12/6/03

pc
9/6/03 Secretary.

To.

The Revl Comr in Mysore.
The Dy Secretary, Mazrai dept.
The Comptroller, Mysore Govt.

[illegible]

9/6/03

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read again:-

Government Order No. [illegible] M.S. [illegible]-66 dated 15th. October 1900, directing that the value Rs. 840 of the pearls and other articles abstracted from a pearl necklace belonging to the Sri Bhavani Sankaresvari temple in the Cuddapah Taluk, be recovered from [illegible]. Ranjundayya, Theristadar of the said Taluk, and stating that separate orders will be issued regarding the Theristadar's retirement from service.

Read:-

Memorial dated 16th. November 1900, submitted to His Highness the Maharaja by [illegible], praying that the above order of Government may be set aside.

[illegible]

Order thereon No. 24574-6 Dated Bangalore, 13th. June 1900.

[illegible]

The facts of the case are given in the Government Order read above. Ranjundayya was held to be liable to make good the whole loss on the ground that he had received charge of it from the Amildar (Exhibit [illegible]), and that as the jewel was found to have been tampered with before he handed over charge to the next Amildar, he was guilty of gross and culpable carelessness at any rate. The further representation since made by the Theristadar does not disclose any grounds for remission of the charge. There is however no reason to impute any want of honesty to him, or to suspect any connivance on his part on the occasion [illegible] of the offence in respect of the jewel. He having charge of the jewel without demur, he must bear the legal responsibility to account for it and discharge it. Considering all the circumstances into consideration, we may be pleased to give him the benefit of all favourable presumptions; and as the value of the jewel entered in the old account is considerably less than the fine put upon it by the Deputy Commissioner, His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to order that it would be enough if Ranjundayya be ordered to refund Rs. 200 towards the loss. This amount will be recovered from him early.

tired

D

No. R 457 MYSORE DEWAN'S OFFICE,

PETITION DEPARTMENT,

The 13th June 1903

ENDORSEMENT GRANTED TO H Nanjundayya, Shenadar of the Gundlupet Taluk

in reply to his Petition Registered No. ———— dated 26 11 1902, Submitted to His Highness the Maharaja praying ~~that the order passed by Govt regarding the recovery from the Shenadar of Rs 549 towards~~ the loss of pearls & other articles abstracted from a necklace belonging to the Sri Ramanuja Gopalaswami temple in the Gundlupet Taluk ~~etc~~ may be set aside & that he may not be retired from service

Petitioner is informed that His Highness has been pleased to reduce the amount payable by the petitioner towards the loss to Rs 200/- which he should refund early and to order his retirement from service at the end of two months

By Order

9/6/03 12/6/03 Secretary

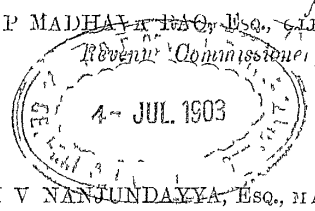
By Order,

Secretary

1903.

From

V. P MADHAVA RAO, Esq., C.I.E.,
Revenue Commissioner in Mysore



To

H V NANJUNDAYYA, Esq., M A , M L ,
Secretary to Govt. of H. H.
the Maharaja of Mysore,
Revenue & General Depts.

Dated

Despatched 3rd July 1903

Received

General No 13
No.

Enclosure No. Ver: Rec'd

Inviting attention to Govt
Ord No R. 45-74-6 87 13-1-03
re Sheristedar, Gundlupet
Taluq and returning
enclosures received
with Secretary's memo
No R-3771 & 27

R
4.7.03

No 13
Ex: V. Records

OFFICE OF THE REV. COMR. IN MYSORE,
Bangalore, 3rd July 1903

FROM

V. P. MADHAVA RAO, ESQ., C.I.E.,
Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

To

H. V. NANJUNDAYYA, ESQ., M.A., M.L.,
Secretary to the Govt. of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Depts.

SIR,

With reference to your docket No. R 3771 dated 27th March 1903 forwarding a copy of Government Proceedings No. 829-39/ Muz F 29-88 dated 29th October 1902 in connection with the missing pearls and Padakas of a necklace belonging to the Sri Himavat Gopalaswami temple, Gundlupet Taluk, and requesting me to report the action I propose to take as regards the Taluk Sheristadar concerned in the matter, I have the honor to invite reference to Government Proceedings No. R4574-6 dated 13-6-03, directing his retirement from service from the end of this month.

The enclosures received with the above are herewith returned as desired.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

For Revenue Commissioner

Office Draft. (Docket.)

The Mysore Government,
General & Revenue Secretariat,
Revenue Branch.

To

H. K. ... Bom'...
Mysore.

Date of passing the draft 20/5/03
Date of despatch 20

Regd. No. R 570
File No. & date (if any)

No. of Encls. one Service Register with corn. papers.

With reference to his letter No. 13 dated the 3rd July 1903, has the honor to return herewith for transmission to the Dy. Commr. the Service register of Sri ... Subedar Ranjindasya of the Gundalpet Taluk & the correspondence connected therewith received along with letter No: 144 dated the 20th ... 1903 from the Dy. Commr., Mysore &c.

By order.

For Secretary

N O T E.

Responsibility of Treasury Officers in the matter of Temple jewels &c, placed in Treasuries.

While dealing with the case of the substitution of false pearls in a jewel belonging to the Himavat Gopalaswami Temple at Gundulpet, His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to remark as follows:-

" I attach importance to the other matters dis- "cussed in the case and desire that they may not be "lost sight of".

The "other matters" referred to above are contained in the following extracts:-

His Highness' remarks:-

"Are there any rules of procedure for the "custody of temple jewels by the Taluk Offi[illegible] If "not, should not part of the [illegible] "State?

* * * - -

"One other question.- [illegible] "cial entrusted with the safe custody [illegible] "in his capacity of Treasury Officer, [illegible]

"[illegible] should not be dealt

[illegible] advice of the Revenue Com-

"[illegible] I would like this question discussed after

"[illegible] question is disposed of"

To this remarks:-

"I am not sure that there are any rules

"about the custody of Muzrai property by Government

"Officers, and I shall submit a further Note on this sub-

"ject".

÷ ÷ ÷ ÷

"The last point suggested by His Highness

"~~His Highness~~ will be considered and another Note submit-

"ted".

As regards the first point it will be seen from the accompanying "Muzrai Memorandum" which is a compilation of old orders on Muzrai matters, (pages 7, 16, &c") passed in the days of the late Commissioner and the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Government took precautions for the safe custody of temple jewels, providing that they should be preserved in strong rooms or iron safes, that lists thereof should be kept in Taluk Cutcharies and that periodical inspections of the jewels should be made. Marg A

The practice of keeping temple jewels in the Government

Government Treasuries has been in vogue for many years past, both before and after the Rendition. In 1892 the question having arisen as to the accounts kept of properties deposited for safe curtody in Treasuries, Govereament directed that in the case of packets or chests belonging to the Judicial, Public Works, or other Departments, the articles should be under proper lock and seal , so that the responsibility of the Treasury Officer might be limited to the box or packet and not extended to its contents. A distinction was however made with reference to the money or properties of temples, regarding which it was directed that the money left in Treasury should be brought to Account under "Deposits", and that list of jewels with their weights &c should be carefully checked by the Treasury Officer and certified to accordingly, and that when any jewels were withdrawn the necessary entries must be made in the list. It was also directed that temple jewels of small value should be deposited in Taluk Treasuries and those of large value in District Treasuries.

Upon further correspondence with the Superintendent, it was directed that in the case of temples situated at or near Headquarters the

Proc. No 6193-202
R. & I. 185-92
31st Oct. 1892.
Flag B

Proc. No. 6764-73
R.F. 185-92
dated 2-10-1893
Flag C

[illegible] required for daily use, [illegible] the District Treasury, and that in [illegible] arrangements might continue, [illegible] articles of daily use be left in [illegible] the Archaka, the rest being placed in Taluk Treasuries or sent out when required, and that the special [illegible] made in the large temples such as Melkote, Tirupati and the arrangement of placing the jewels in the temples themselves might continue.

In another order passed in February 1893, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts were requested to direct the Amildars in their Districts to examine at least once a year the jewels and other moveable properties in the temples under Muzrai Management and submit reports annually in the matter.

Pro.No.437-95
M.Z.F. 141-92
dated 16-2-1895

Geng D.

From the foregoing orders it appears that temple jewels placed in Treasuries are treated in the same manner as Government Treasury Officers and not that of Muzrai Officers.

properties and the responsibility of Taluk and District officers regarding them is that of Govt.

The further question out by is Whether as---

If not, should not part of the loss be borne by the "State?"--

When the loss takes place in Treasury, the

general rule obtaining in the Muzrai Department, that all the temple servants should be called upon to make up the loss, does not apply. If the loss in the Treasury cannot be brought home to any one, then it may be held (1) either that the temple should bear the loss as it was not caused by any one's lacher, or (2) the Government may, if it so pleases, itself bear the loss and make up the lost amount to the temple.

The next query is whether the Taluk Officials entrusted with the safe custody of temple properties in his capacity of Treasury Officer should not be dealt with through, and with the advice of, the Revenue Commissioner. On this point it is very respectfully submitted that although Taluk and District Officers are primarily Revenue Officers, they have duties to perform in connection with various departments of the Administration other than Revenue, such as Treasury, Excise, Forests, Judicial (Criminal), Police, Registration, Muzrai, Municipal and Local Funds and Sanitation. In their performance of duties in these various departments, references regarding the conduct of Taluk officials and District Officers have to go to the respective Heads of Departments, have to be dealt with by such officers of the Depart-

[illegible] of the portfolios concerned. It is doubtful whether in the case of such references, when the subject matter is altogether unconnected with Revenue, it is necessary to obtain the opinion of the Revenue Commissioner. In the present case the question related to the Treasury and was not a Revenue matter.

The Revenue Commissioner, as the Head of the Revenue Department seems, however, entitled to be informed of any cases of misconduct coming before Government as regards Taluk or District Revenue Officials. It has to be decided at what stage of the enquiry intimation should be given to him, whether it should be done as soon as a complaint is received, or immediately before or after the disposal of the case by Government.

Subd to the Dewan

3/8/03

Presented on
18/8/03
17/8/03

Reference

8-8-03

This petition is addressed to H.H. the Maharaja.

The reference quoted in this memorial has been issued from the Revenue department - May this, therefore be transferred to that deptt.

8-8-03

MYSORE COMMERCIAL
7L344
20 AUG 1903
CENTRAL AND REVENUE SECRETT

No. 432

Name of Petitioner M. Narsundaya, Shanubhadara of Gundlupet (Succeeded by)

Village Kotige Lane

Taluk Bangalore

District

Date of Arzi 16-8-03

Date of Receipt 17-8-03

Date of Disposal

No. of Enclosure Nil

Addressed to H.H. the Maharaja

ABSTRACT

With reference to Govt Proceedings No. R 4674-6 dt 12/6/1903 directing the petitioner to pay the sum of Rs 1000/- towards the value of the jewel belonging to Sri Amarabhyopaleswamy Temple, at Gundlupet, and to grant him free on Service, States that by the above proceedings, the petitioner has been deprived of his inherited property and thereby become destitute to support himself & family & has also been rendered ineligible to get any employment in future.

ten months; & that the petitioner
is strong, healthy and
able enough to serve some
years longer.
Pray for an act for his
restitution in Service for
two years and ten months
more and that if the
above will not be considered,
fines may be remitted and
the grant of pension equal
to the amount of pay he
last drew, in exercise of the
power vested in him under
Article 1180 of the Regulations
Service Regulations

Lup
1877.3

Mysore Government
General and Revenue Secretariat
Petition Department
Reg'd No. 432 R
Date 17-8-1903

To

His Highness

SRI KRISHNARAJA WODAYAR Bahadur,

Maharaja of Mysore

May it please your Highness;-

The humble Memorial of M. Nanjundayya, Sheristadar of Gundlupet (since retired) sheweth:

432 That your humble Memorialist submitted a memorial to Your Highness on the 26th November 1902 appealing against the orders of Government passed in the Muzrai Department in Proceedings No. 829-39/Muz F 29-93, dated 29th October 1902, directing the Memorialist to pay a sum of Rs. 549, being the value of a tampered jewel belonging to the Sri Hiravat Gopalaswami Temple, Gundlupet

2. That while Your humble Memorialist was most anxiously awaiting an enquiry and a favorable decision thereon, an order has since been issued in the General Department in Proceedings No. R. 4574-6, dated 13th June 1903, observing that though the Memorialist is not guilty of fraud, dishonesty or connivance in the commission of the offence, still, he has been guilty of gross and culpable carelessness, and in punishment thereof, directing that the Memorialist should not only be made liable to pay a sum of Rs. 200 towards the value of the jewel but also should be retired from service.

3. That in pursuance of the said order, the Memorialist was relieved of his duties on the 2nd July 1903.

4. That in addition to immediately retiring him , steps are also set on foot for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 200, and the Memorialist who has neither property, nor any other source of income, is in a fix to know how best to meet this demand.

5. That the Memorialist cannot but attribute these unfavourable results to his utter misfortune, seeing that the benign Government, while exonerating the petitioner of fraud or dishonest intention, has inflicted upon him the two severest punishments of fine and immediate retirement for the mere reason of carelessness on his part.

6. That it is now not Your humble Memorialist's desire to again trouble Your Highness with the equity or otherwise of the above order, but he feels it his duty as a most loyal and dutiful servant to submit to it ; and while doing so, he cannot, however, refrain from once more approaching Your Royal Highness, the Sovereign Power, with a prayer for protection and relief in consequence of the disastrous results to which he and his large family have been driven by the said order.

7. That Your humble Memorialist is a man of large family, having at the prsent day no less than 11 souls depending upon his slender income, and the humble Memorialist leaves it to Your Gracious Highness to consider to what pitiable straits these unfortunate souls should have been reduced by a sudden deprivation of their bread and an additional imposition of a liability of Rs. 200.

8. That, while the first Order of Government made the Memorialist liable to a fine of Rs. 549, the revised order passed upon the Memorialist's appeal has doubled the punishment by directing (1) the payment of Rs. 200 in lieu of a wrong sum of Rs. 549 originally demanded of him and (2) his immediate retirement.

9. That by such double punishments the Memorialist has not only been deprived of his living, and thereby become utterly helpless to pay the fine of Rs. 200, but he has also been rendered ineligible to get for his pension a moiety of the pay he last drew, by reason of short service by two years and ten months.

10. That the Memorialist has had no blemish of any kind whatever in his official career extending over a period of 36 years and it pains him most keenly that he should have been visited with punishments engendering public infamy and disgrace on the one hand, and miseries at home and inability to meet the Government demand on the other, punishments enough to drive the Memorialists to an early grave.

11. That the Memorialist is strong, healthy and able enough to serve the Government some years longer, and he therefore prays that Your Gracious Highness may be pleased to order his retention in service only for two years and ten months and direct the order of his retirement being given effect to thereafter, that by this act of Royal Clemency, the Memorialist will be enabled not only to pay the heavy fine now imposed upon him but also to get the full pension he is entitled to.

12. That if it does not please Your Gracious Highness to accede to the above request, the Memorialist begs that Your Highness will be pleased to remit the fine and direct that, under the peculiar circumstances of his case, he be granted a pension equal to a moiety of the pay he last drew, in exercise of the power vested in Government under Article 480 of the Mysore Service Regulations.

13. That it has however been a solace and comfort to the Memorialist, in his hour of darkness, to learn that in Your Highness' Gracious administration, many suffering petitioners have received merciful treatmentat Your Highness' hands and these embolden the petitioner to once more approach Your Royal Highness with full confidence that his grievances will not go unredressed

P. T. O.

For which act of kindness and mercy, the Memorialist, his suffering children and dependents, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

The Memorialist humbly begs permission to subscribe himself

Your Gracious Highness'

most obedient and loyal servant,

M. Kungundiah

Sheristadar of Gundlupet.

(Now retired)

24 Kotige Lane,

Bangalore City.

16th August 1903.

Office Note.

Office of the Dewan of Mysore.

File No. (if any)

Directions.

No., date and purport of receipts to be entered in red, and office note in black ink in order of dates.—To be written only on one side, and inside the line of margin.

Branch Revenue.

Subject Petition of 16.8.03, from Ranjundaiah, Sheristedar of Gundalpet, Circle retired in connection with the Sri Hiravat Gopalaswami temple neck-lace case

In connection with the tampering of a jewel, belonging to the Sri Hiravat Gopalaswami temple in the Gundlupet Taluk, Govt. directed that the loss thereof, viz. Rs: 549, be recovered from Ranjundappa, Sheristedar of the Taluk.

G.O. 829-39 of 29.10.02. Mng: 29-93

The org. Govt: recommended that he may be retired from Service by reason of his old-age & inefficiency. From his Service Register, Ranjundappa completed his 58th year on the 28th Febry 1903 and 35 years of Service on the 16th Octr: 1902.

Dl 18. No: 744 of 20.2.03.

His Petition 26 11 02

Ranjundappa subsequently presented a Petition to His Highness, praying that the above G.O. be set aside & he may not be retired from Service. His Highness was pleased to reduce the amount of pension to Rs 200/- & to order his retirement at the end of June 1903.

R 4577 of 13.6.03.

Ranjundappa, who has been

16-8-03.

retired, has presented a petition addressed to His Highness the Maharaja as follows:

1) That his retirement from Service has deprived him of his only source of maintenance & that he has no property whatever. to pay upto Rs: 200.

(2) That, by reason of this premature retirement he is rendered ineligible to get, for his pension, a moiety of the pay he last drew; the period of his pensionable service being short ~~of~~ by 2 years + 10 months.

(3) That, as he is strong, able & healthy; he may be retained in Service for 2 years & 10 months more. And, if this is not to be granted, he may be absolved from paying the said 200 Rs: | and granted a pension equal to half of his pay, under the powers which the Govt. reserve in section 480 of the Service Regulations —

Submitted. The Secretary

K.S. 2-9-03

30/8/03

2/9/03

The matter be [illegible] by order of this High [illegible] Circumstances [illegible] times (who is to [illegible]

Note

fraud or dishonesty) have been duly considered in fixing the punishment. Where the petitioner retires with a liability of 200 Rs is perhaps a hardship which may be taken into consideration again. But it is doubtful how far it would be expedient to direct the restoration of a man thus retired after his 57th year. The case being a recent one, it does not seem necessary to submit the proceedings for this. Orders solicited?

A---->
5/9/13

The Dewan
through the Pol.
Councillor

7/9/13

I feel a certain amount of delicacy in dealing with the memorial before me . In the first place it is addressed to His highness the Maharajah and there is no order from His Highness calling for the opinion of the Govt. The question has been twice before His Highness and final orders have been passed by him .

[redacted] . If

Should think that

the Dewan [illegible] it is open to me to give an opinion at this stage regarding petitioner's memorial I shall be glad to note down what I think of it .

11th Sept 1903

Submitted

I shall be very glad indeed to be favoured with the views of the Dy. Commr. as already requested by the applicant, further up for favour of early disposal

15.12.03

12950/14.9.03

To the 1st. Councillor.

10 SEP 1903

Sheristadar Nanjundayya's case has come under my consideration on different occasions during the past 10 months. He is as far as I can see a deserving official in good health with plenty of work in him yet. I would not re-commend his retirement, but give him 2 years further extension. I do not know if I am in order in saying so but I would, on a consideration of the facts of the case, respectfully recommend the remission of the fine also, namely Rs. 200. I think, in recommending the man's retirement, the Deputy Commissioner could have meant it only as some sort of punishment for the man's careless-ness in this case and not on the ground of his unfitness for further service. He may now be res-tored to his appointment.

1903/13.9.03

21/9/03

Submitted to His Highness.

The Deputy Secretary's note of the 3rd August last quotes authorities for the view that it is the duty of a Talùk Sheristadar to keep temple properties in his custody and to look after them in his capacity as a Treasury officer.

2. A Taluk Sheristadar's functions are as complex in their nature and are nearly as multifarious as those of an Amildar, with only a few notable exceptions. His position is that of a deputy to the Amildar, though his main duties pertain to the Treasury. It is difficult to say that an officer entrusted with several duties is an officer of one Department and not of another. Moozeroi Department is one such and cannot in my opinion, be distinguished from the others.

3. There is thus nothing to deter the Government from punishing a Taluk Sheristadar for an offence committed by him in any other capacity than purely Revenue, and there seems to exist neither reason nor necessity for consulting the Revenue Commissioner so long as the offence dealt with has no reference to strictly Revenue matters.

4. The power of punishing a Taluk Sheristadar is not

not reserved exclusively for the Revenue Commissioner; and there is nothing in the Rules framed in connection with his appointment, to necessitate his consultation in all matters of punishment. Such consultation will be practically with a stranger as the Revenue Commissioner will have no manner of dealing with any Department other than Revenue.

5. The Revenue Commissioner will, of course, be enabled to know the orders of the Government touching an official who is also a member of the Revenue Establishment; and this will be satisfied by the forwardal of a copy of the order of Govt.

6. Nunjundayya, the retired Sheristadar, has again memorialized His Highness for a reconsideration of the order dated 4th June 1903, retiring him from service. He prays that he may be retained in service till he can qualify himself for full pension. He has put in a service of only two years and two months on Rs.50, while to earn full pension, he has to serve for two years and ten months more.

7. The First Councillor thinks that the applicant is still fit to serve for two years longer and recommends his re-instatement. It is not the want of physical capacity which

which led to Najundayya's retirement. He is 57 years and his reinstatement as Taluk Sheristadar will not only nullify the punishment awarded to him but will also stultify the action already taken. A suitable ministerial ~~and less responsible~~ appointment on the same pay, but far less responsible in its character, may be found for him in any of the District Offices if His Highness be disposed to show any mercy to him. I do not wish to be hard upon him but the discipline of the service has to be maintained.

21.XII.03

Record of Case submitted for the orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

Consulting Revenue Commissioner in cases of punishment of Taluk Officials entrusted with the ~~the~~ custody of temple properties in their capacity of treasury officers and representation of Varadarajan Sheristadar of Gundlupett for further retention service.

1416

Order.

The principle involved has some importance & I shall be glad if the Dewan will resubmit the Case with the Views of Councillors.

(1) The question to be answered is I think as follows: Is it possible to Separate the Revenue & Treasury functions of a Taluk Treasury official, so that the Conduct of such official in treasury matters is removed from the Revenue Comm^rs Cognizance?

(2) I think that the rules for Custody of temple jewels should be brought up to date & definite responsibility affixed to definite officials & Subordinates.

(3) I am not prepared to reopen Ranganadayya's Case.

Issue order in Ranganadayya's case & others as recommended

KRM

Recd 29/12/03

11 2 o/c

D

No: R. 2484 of 22-2-04

R.D. 290/1893

Resume

Endorsement granting

to Mr. Ranjundayya, retired

Shirastadar of the Gundlupet

Taluk, in reply to his

memorial Reg.d No 432

dated 16th August 1903,

submitted to His Highness

the Maharaja, praying that

he may be retained in service

till he can qualify himself

for full pension.

~ ~ ~ ~

Petitioner is informed

that His Highness the Maharaja

is not pleased to accede

the prayer, which has accordingly

declined in January 1904.

Personal

(H.H. order

Copies to

1910

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

Read:-

Government Proceedings No.R.4574-6, dated 13th. June 1910, directing the retirement from service of Tanjundappa, Secretary of the Gundlupet Taluk, from the end of that month.

And memorial registered No.432, dated 14th. August 1910, addressed to His Highness the Maharaja by Tanjundappa, praying that he may be ~~permitted~~ retained in service, till he can qualify himself for full pension.

Order thereon No. R 2485-2487 / R ॥ 290/1893 Dated Bangalore, 22nd [illegible] 1910.

The Government are not prepared to cooperate [illegible] has been finally decided in their Order of June 1910, [illegible].

For the Secretary.

To

The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

The Deputy Secretary, Judicial Department.

The Comptroller to the Government of His [illegible]

[illegible] for information

ks
24/2/04

[illegible]

File received in Secretariat
10/3/04

Vide H.H. orders in the file

Orders in regard to Nanjundaya, Retired Taluk Shirestadar, have been issued. The files are re-submitted to the Dewan as directed.

22/2/04

(Vide the thereon file put up)

16045
23.2.04.

11

The decision of any question regarding the Rev. Comm's are mostly over Peons & ~~Subordinate~~ Officials have not become independent as under the new arrangement sanctioned by H.H. Peons responsibilities will I understand be transferred to Revenue Comm'r —

Questions for the custody of Moozrai properly sealed in a complete form will be submitted as directed by His Highness.

5.3.06

Read 7/3/06
Officer — Please bring up again 7/3/06

Returned
7/3/06

Please await the orders
regarding Treasuries kept to
by the Dewan. Please re-submit
when they are issued. KK
29/8/06

Act 30/8/06

Please find out at once what powers
in Res Treasury matters have now
been conferred on the Revenue Comr.
Let me have all the papers & orders
on the subject very soon KK
3/8/07